FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XIX] FAYETTEVILLE. N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1835. [NO. 967.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

MESSAGE

Of the President of the United States, transmitted to both Houses of Congress, December 8, 1835.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

In the discharge of my official duty, the task again devolves upon me of communicating with a new Congress. The reflection that the representation of the Union has been recently renewed, and that the constitutional term of its service will expire with my own, heightens the solicitude with which I shall attempt to lay before it the state of our national concerns, and the devout hope which I cherish, that its labors to improve them may be crowned with success.

You are assembled at a period of profound interest to the American patriot. The unexampled growth and prosperity of our country, having given us a rank in the scale of nations which removes all apprehension of danger to our integrity and independence from external foes, the career of freedom is before us, with an earnest from the past, that if true to ourselves, there can be no formidable obstacle in the future, to its peaceful and uninterrupted pursuit. Yet, in proportion to the disappearance of those apprehensions which attended our weakness, at once contrasted with the power of some of the states of the old world, should we now be solicitous as to those which belong to the conviction, that it is to our own conduct we must look for the preservation of those causes, on which depend the excellence and the duration of our happy system of Government.

In the example of other systems, founded on the will of the people, we trace to internal dissension the influences which have so often blasted the hopes of the friends of freedom. The social elements, which were strong and successful when united against external danger, failed in the more difficult task of properly adjusting their own internal organization, and thus gave way the great principle of self-government. Let us trust that the admonition will never be forgotten by the Government or the People of the United States; and that the testimony which our experience thus far holds out to the great human family, of the practicability and the blessings of free government will be confirmed in all time to come.

We have but to look at the state of our agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and the unexampled increase of our population, to feel the magnitude of the trust committed to us. Never, in any former period of our history, have we had greater reason than we now have, to be thankful to Divine Providence for the blessings of health and general prosperity. Every branch of labor we see crowned with the most abundant rewards: in every element of national resources and wealth, and of individual comfort, we witness the most rapid and solid improvements. With no interruptions to this pleasing prospect at home, which will not yield to the spirit of harmony and good will that so strikingly pervades the mass of the people in every quarter, amidst all the diversity of interest and pursuits to which they are attached: and with no cause of solicitude in regard to our external affairs, which will not, it is hoped, disappear before the principles of simple justice and the forbearance that mark our intercourse with foreign Powers—we have every reason to feel proud of our beloved country.

The general state of our Foreign Relations has not materially changed since my last annual message.

In the settlement of the question of the North-eastern boundary, little progress has been made. Great Britain has declined acceding to the proposition of the United States, presented in accordance with the resolution of the Senate, unless certain preliminary conditions were admitted, which I deemed incompatible with a satisfactory and rightful adjustment of the controversy. Waiting for some distinct proposal from the Government of Great Britain, which has been invited, I can only repeat the expression of my confidence, that with the strong mutual disposition which I believe exists, to make a just arrangement, this perplexing question can be settled with a due regard to the well founded pretensions and pacific policy of all the parties to it. Events are frequently occuring on the North-eastern frontier, of a character to impress upon all, the necessity of a speedy and definitive termination of the dispute. This consideration, added to the desire common to both, to relieve the liberal and friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries from all embarrassment, will, no doubt, have its just influence upon both.

Our diplomatic intercourse with Portugal has been renewed, and it is expected that the claims of our citizens, partially paid, will be fully satisfied as soon as the condition of the Queen's Gov't will permit the proper attention to the subject of them. That Gov't has, I am happy to inform you, manifested a determination to act upon the liberal principles which have marked our commercial policy; the happiest effects upon the future trade between the U. S. and Portugal are anticipated from it, & the time is not thought to be remote when a system of perfect reciprocity will be established.

The instalments due under the Convention with the King of the Two Sicilies, have been paid with that scrupulous fidelity by which his whole conduct has been characterised, and the hope is indulged, that the adjustment of the vexed question of our claims will be followed by a more extended and mutually beneficial intercourse between the two countries.

The internal contest still continues in Spain.—Distinguished as this struggle has unhappily been, by incidents of the most sanguinary character, the obligations of the late treaty of indemnification with us, have been, nevertheless, faithfully executed by the Spanish government.

No provision having been made at the last session of Congress for the ascertainment of the claims to be paid, and the apportionment of the funds, under the Convention made with Spain, I invite your early attention to the subject. The public evidences of the debt have, according to the terms of the convention, and in the forms prescribed by it, been placed in the possession of the U. S., and the interest, as it fell due, has been regularly paid upon them. Our commercial intercourse with Cuba stands as regulated by the act of Congress. No recent information has been received as to the disposition of the Gov't of Madrid on this subject, and the lamented death of our recently appointed Minister, on his way to Spain, with the pressure of their affairs at home, render it scarcely probable that any change is to be looked for during the coming year. Further portions of the Florida archives have been sent to the U. S., although the death of one of the Commissioners, at a critical moment, embarrassed the progress of the delivery of them. The higher officers of the local Gov't have recently shown an anxious desire, in compliance with the orders from the parent Gov't, to facilitate the selection and delivery of all we have a right to claim

Negotiations have been opened at Madrid, for the establishment of a lasting peace between Spain and such of the Spanish American Gov'ts of this hemisphere, as have availed themselves of the intimation given to all of them, of the disposition of Spain to treat upon the basis of their entire independence. It is to be regretted, that simultaneous appointments, by all, of ministers to negotiate with Spain, had not been made; the negotiation itself would have been simplified, and this long-standing dispute, spreading over a large portion of the world, would have been brought to a more speedy conclusion.

Our political and commercial relations with Austria, Prussia, Sweden, and Denmark, stand on the usual favorable bases. One of the articles of our treaty with Russia, in relation to the trade on the Northwest coast of America, having expired, instructions have been given to our Minister at St Petersburg to negotiate a renewal of it. The long and unbroken amity between the two Gov'ts gives every reason for supposing the article will be renewed, if stronger motives do not exist to prevent it than, with our view of the subject, can be anticipated here.

I ask your attention to the message of my predecessor at the opening of the second session of the nineteenth Congress, relative to our commercial intercourse with Holland, and to the documents connected with that subject, communicated to the House of Representatives on the 10th of January, 1825, and 18th January, 1827. Coinciding in the opinion of my predecessor, that Holland is not, under the regulations of her present system, entitled to have her vessels and their cargoes received into the United States on the footing of American vessels and cargoes, as regards duties of tonnage and impost, a respect for his reference of it to the Legislature, has alone prevented me from acting on the subject. I should still have waited, without comment, for the action of Congress, but recently a claim has been made by Belgian subjects to admission into our ports for their ships and cargoes, on the same footing as American, with the allegation we could not dispute, that our vessels received in their ports the identical treatment shown to them in the ports of Holland, upon whose vessels no discrimination is made in the ports of the United States. Giving the same privileges, the Belgians expected the same benefits—benefits that were in fact enjoyed when Belgium and Holland were united under one government. Satisfied with the justice of their pretension to be placed on the same footing with Holland, I could not, nevertheless, without disregard to the principle of our laws, admit their claim to be treated as Americans; and at the same time a respect for Congress, to whom the subject had long since been referred, has prevented me from producing a just equality, by taking from the vessels of Holland privileges conditionally granted by acts of Congress, although the condition upon which the grant was made, has, in my judgment, failed since 1822 I recommend, therefore, a review of the act of 1824, and such a modification of it as will produce an equality, on such terms as Congress shall think best comports with our settled policy, and the obligations of justice to two friendly Powers.

With the Sublime Porte, and all the Governments on the coast of Barbary, our relations continue to be friendly. The proper steps have been taken to renew our treaty with Morocco.

The Argentine Republic has again promised to send, within the current year, a Minister to the United States.

A Convention with Mexico for extending the time for the appointment of commissioners to run the boundary line has been concluded, and will be submitted to the Senate. Recent events in that country have awakened the liveliest solicitude in the United States. Aware of the strong temptations existing, and powerful inducements held out to the citizens of the United States to mingle in the dissensions of our immediate neighbors, instructions have been given to the District Attorneys of the United States, where indications warranted it, to prosecute, without respect to persons, all who might attempt to violate the obligations of our neutrality: while at the same time it has been thought necessary to apprize the Government of Mexico that we should require the integrity of our territory to be scrupulously respected by both parties.

From our diplomatic agents in Brazil, Chili, Peru, Central America, Venezuela, and New Granada, constant assurances are received of the continued good understanding with the Governments to which they are severally accredited. With those Governments upon which our citizens have valid and accumulating claims, scarcely an advance towards a settlement of them is made, owing mainly to their distracted state, or to the pressure of imperative domestic questions. Our patience has been, and will probably be, still further severely tried; but our fellow-citizens whose interests are involved, may confide in the determination of the Government to obtain for them, eventually, ample retribution.

Unfortunately, many of the nations of this hemisphere are still self-tormented by domestic dissensions. Revolution succeeds revolution, injuries are committed upon foreigners engaged in lawful pursuits, much time elapses before a Government sufficiently stable is erected to justify expectation of redress—Ministers are sent and received, and before the discussions of past injuries are fairly begun, fresh troubles arise; but too frequently new injuries are added to the old, to be discussed together, with the existing Government, after it has proved its ability to sustain the assaults made upon it, or with its successor, if overthrown. If this unhappy condition of things continues much longer, other nations will be under the painful necessity of deciding whether justice to their suffering citizens does not require a prompt redress of injuries by their own power, without waiting for the establishment of a Government competent and enduring enough to discuss and to make satisfaction for them.

Since the last session of Congress, the validity of our claims upon France, as liquidated by the treaty of 1831, has been acknowledged by both branches of her Legislature, and the money has been appropriated for their discharge; but the payment is, I regret to inform you, still withheld.

A brief recapitulation of the most important incidents in this protracted controversy, will show how utterly untenable are the grounds upon which this course is attempted to be justified.

On entering upon the duties of my station, I found the United States an unsuccessful applicant to the justice of France, for the satisfaction of claims, the validity of which was never questionable, and has now been most solemnly admitted by France herself. The antiquity of these claims, their high justice, and the aggravating circumstances out of which they arose, are too familiar to the American people to require description. It is sufficient to say, that for a period of ten years and upwards, our commerce was, with but little interruption, the subject of constant aggressions by France—aggressions, the ordinary features of which were condemnations of vessels and cargoes under arbitrary decrees, adopted in contravention, as well of the laws of nations, as of treaty stipulations: burnings on the high seas, and seizures and confiscations, under special imperial rescripts, in the ports of other nations occupied by the armies, or under the control of France. Such, it is now conceded, is the character of the wrongs we suffered—wrongs, in many cases, so flagrant, that even their authors never denied our right to reparation. Of the extent of these injuries, some conception may be formed from the fact, that after the burning of a large amount at sea, and the necessary deterioration, in other cases, by long detention, the American property so seized and sacrificed at forced sales, excluding what was adjudged to privateers, before or without condemnation, brought into the French Treasury upwards of twenty-four millions of francs, besides large custom-house duties.

The subject had already been an affair of twenty years' uninterrupted negotiation, except for a short time, when France was overwhelmed by the military power of united Europe. During this period, whilst other nations were extorting from her payment of their claims at the point of the bayonet, the United States intermitted their demand for justice, out of respect to the oppressed condition of a gallant people, to whom they felt under obligations for fraternal assistance in their own days of suffering and of peril. The bad effects of these protracted and unavailing discussions, as well upon our relations with France as upon our national character, were obvious; and the line of duty was to my mind equally so. This was, either to insist upon the adjustment of our claims within a reasonable period, or to abandon them altogether. I could not doubt that, by this course, the interests and honor of both countries would be best consulted. Instructions were therefore given in this spirit, to the Minister who was sent out, once more to demand reparation. Upon the meeting of Congress, in December, 1829, I felt it my duty to speak of these claims, and the delays of France, in terms calculated to call the serious attention of both countries to the subject. The then French Ministry took exception to the message, on the ground of its containing a menace, under which it was not agreeable to the French Government to negotiate. The American minister, of his own accord, refuted the construction which was attempted to be put upon the message, and, at the same time, called to the recollection of the French Ministry, that the President's message was a communication addressed, not to Foreign Governments, but to the Congress of the U. S., in which it was enjoined upon him, by the constitution, to lay before that body information of the state of the Union, comprehending its foreign as well as its domestic relations; and that if, in the discharge of this duty, he felt it incumbent upon him to summon the attention of Congress, in due time, to what might be the possible consequences of existing difficulties with any foreign Government, he might fairly be supposed to do so under a sense of what was due from him in a frank communication with another branch of his own Government, and not from any intention of holding a menace over a foreign Power. The views taken by him received my approbation; the French Government was satisfied, and the negotiation was continued. It terminated in the treaty of July 4, 1831, recognising the justice of our claims, in part, and promising payment to the amount of twenty-five millions of francs, in six annual instalments.

The ratifications of this treaty were exchanged at Washington, on the 2d of February, 1832, and in five days thereafter it was laid before Congress, who immediately passed the acts necessary, on our part, to secure to France the commercial advantages conceded to her in the compact. The Treaty had previously been solemnly ratified by the King of the French, in terms which are certainly not mere matters of form, and of which the translation is as follows: "We approving the above convention, in all and each of the dispositions which are contained in it, do declare, by ourselves, as well as by our heirs and successors, that it is accepted, approved, ratified, and confirmed; and by these presents, signed by our hand, we do accept, approve, ratify, and confirm it; promising, on the faith and word of a King, to observe it, and to cause it to be observed inviolably, without ever contravening it, or suffering it to be contravened, directly or indirectly, for any cause, or under any pretence whatsoever."

Official information of the exchange of ratifications in the United States reached Paris whilst the Chambers were in session. The extraordinary, and to us injurious, delays of the French Government, in their action upon the subject of its fulfilment, have been heretofore stated to Congress, and I have no disposition to enlarge upon them here. It is sufficient to observe that the then pending session was allowed to expire without even an effort to obtain the necessary appropriations; that the two succeeding ones were also suffered to pass away without any thing like a serious attempt to obtain a decision upon the subject; and that it was not until the fourth session, almost three years after the conclusion of the treaty, and more than two years after the exchange of ratifications, that the bill for the execution of the treaty was pressed to a vote and rejected.

In the meantime, the Government of the United States having full confidence that a treaty entered into and so solemnly ratified by the French King, would be executed in good faith, and not doubting that provision would be made for the payment of the first instalment, which was to become due on the second day of February, 1833, negotiated a draft for the amount through the Bank of the United States. When this draft was presented by the holder, with the credentials required by the treaty to authorize him to receive the money, the Government of France allowed it to be protested. In addition to the injury in the non-payment of the money by France, conformably to her engagement, the United States were exposed to a heavy claim on the part of the Bank, under pretence of damages, in satisfaction of which that institution seized upon, and still retains, an equal amount of the public moneys. Congress was in session when the decision of the Chambers reached Washington, and an immediate communication of this apparently final decision of France not to fulfil the stipulations of the treaty, was the course naturally to be expected from the President. The deep tone of dissatisfaction which pervaded the public mind, and the correspondent excitement produced in Congress by only a general knowledge of the result, rendered it more than probable that a resort to immediate measures of redress would be the consequence of calling the attention of that body to the subject. Sincerely desirous of preserving the pacific relations which had so long existed between the two countries, I was anxious to avoid this course if I could be satisfied that by doing so neither the interest nor the honor of my country would be compromitted. Without the fullest assurances upon that point, I could not hope to acquit myself of the responsibility to be incurred, in suffering Congress to adjourn without laying the subject before them. Those received by me were believed to be of that character.

That the feelings produced in the United States by the news of the rejection of the appropriation would be such as I have described them to have been, was foreseen by the French Government, and prompt measures were taken by it to prevent the consequences. The King, in person, expressed through our Minister at Paris his profound regret at the decision of the Chambers, and promised to send, forthwith, a national ship with despatches to his Minister here, authorizing him to give such assurances as would satisfy the Government and People of the United States that the treaty would yet be faithfully executed by France. The national ship arrived, and the Minister received his instructions. Claiming to act under the authority derived from them, he gave to this Government in the name of his, the most solemn assurances, that, as soon after the new elections as the charter would permit, the French Chambers would be convened, and the attempt to procure the necessary appropriations renewed; that all the constitutional powers of the King and his Ministers should be put in requisition to accomplish the object; and he was understood and so expressly informed by this Government at the time, to engage that the question should be pressed to a decision at a period sufficiently early to permit information of the result to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of their next session. Relying upon these assurances, I incurred the responsibility, great as I regarded it to be, of suffering Congress to separate without communicating with them upon the subject.

The expectations justly founded upon the promises thus solemnly made to this Government by that of France, were not realized. The French Chambers met on the 31st of July, 1834, soon after the election; and although our Minister in Paris urged the French Ministry to bring the subject before them, they declined doing so. He next insisted that the Chambers, if prorogued without acting on the subject, should be re-assembled at a period so early that their action on the treaty might be known in Washington prior to the meeting of Congress. This reasonable request was not only declined, but the Chambers were prorogued to the 29th of December, a day so late, that their decision, however urgently pressed, could not, in all probability, be obtained in time to reach Washington before the necessary adjournment of Congress by the Constitution. The reasons given by the Ministry for refusing to convoke the Chambers at an early period, were afterwards shown not to be insuperable, by their actual convocation on the 1st of December, under a special call, for domestic purposes—which fact, however, did not become known to this Government until after the commencement of the last session of Congress.

Thus disappointed in our just expectations, it became my imperative duty to consult with Congress in regard to the expediency of a resort to retaliatory measures, in case the stipulations of the treaty should not be speedily complied with; and to recommend such as, in my judgment, the occasion called for. To this end, an unreserved communication of the case, in all its aspects, became indispensable. To have shrunk, in making it, from saying all that was necessary to its correct understanding, and that the truth would justify, for fear of giving offence to others, would have been unworthy of us. To have gone, on the other hand, a single step further, for the purpose of wounding the pride of a Government and people with whom we had so many motives for cultivating relations of amity and reciprocal advantage, would have been unwise and improper. Admonished by the past of the difficulty of making even the simplest statement of our wrongs, without disturbing the sensibilities of those who had, by their position, become responsible for their redress, and earnestly desirous of preventing further obstacles from that source, I went out of my way to preclude a construction of the message, by which the recommendation that was made to Congress might be regarded as a menace to France, in not only disavowing such a design, but in declaring that her pride and power were too well known to expect any thing from her fears. The message did not reach Paris until more than a month after the Chambers had been in session; and such was the insensibility of the Ministry to our rightful claims and just expectations, that our Minister had been informed that the matter, when introduced, would not be pressed as a cabinet measure.

Although the message was not officially communicated to the French Government, and notwithstanding the declaration to the contrary which it contained, the French Ministry decided to consider the conditional recommendation of reprisals, a menace and an insult, which the honor of the nation made it incumbent on them to resent. The measures resorted to by them to evince their sense of the supposed indignity, were, the immediate recall of their Minister at Washington, the offer of passports to the American Minister at Paris, and a public notice to the Legislative Chambers, that all diplomatic intercourse with the U. S. had been suspended.

Having, in this manner, vindicated the dignity of France; they next proceeded to illustrate her justice. To this end a bill was immediately introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, proposing to make the appropriations necessary to carry into effect the treaty. As this bill subsequently passed into a law, the provisions of which now constitute the main subject of difficulty between the two nations, it becomes my duty, in order to place the subject before you in a clear light, to trace the history of its passage, and to refer, with some particularity, to the proceedings and discussions in regard to it. The Minister of Finance, in his opening speech, alluded to the measures which had been adopted to resent the supposed indignity, and recommended the execution of the treaty as a measure required by the honor and justice of France. He, as the organ of the Ministry, declared the message, so long as it had not received the sanction of Congress, a mere expression of the personal opinion of the President, for which neither the Government nor People of the U. States were responsible, and that an engagement had been entered into, for the fulfilment of which the honor of France was pledged. Entertaining these views, the single condition which the French Ministry proposed to annex to the payment of the money was, that it should not be made until it was ascertained that the Government of the U. S. had done nothing to injure the interests of France; or, in other words, that no steps had been authorized by Congress of a hostile character towards France.

What the disposition or action of Congress might be, was then unknown to the French Cabinet.—But, on the 14th of January, the Senate resolved that it was, at that time, inexpedient to adopt any legislative measures in regard to the state of affairs between the U. S. and France, and no action on the subject had occurred in the House of Representatives. These facts were known in Paris prior to the 28th of March, 1835, when the committee, to whom the bill of indemnification had been referred, reported it to the Chamber of Deputies. That committee substantially re-echoed the sentiments of the Ministry, declared that Congress had set aside the proposition of the President, and recommended the passage of the bill without any other restriction than that originally proposed.—Thus was it known to the French Ministry and Chambers, that if the position assumed by them, and which had been so frequently and solemnly announced as the only one compatible with the honor of France, was maintained, and the bill passed as originally proposed, the money would be paid, and there would be an end of this unfortunate controversy.

But this cheering prospect was soon destroyed by an amendment introduced into the bill at the moment of its passage, providing that the money should not be paid until the French Government had received satisfactory explanations of the President's message, of the 2d December, 1834; and what is still more extraordinary, that the President of the Council of Ministers adopted this amendment, and consented to its incorporation in the bill. In regard to a supposed insult which had been formally resented by the recall of their minister, and the offer of passports to ours, they now, for the first time, proposed to ask explanations. Sentiments and propositions, which they had declared could not justly be imputed to the Government or People of the U. S are set up as obstacles to the performance of an act of conceded justice to that Government and People. They had declared that the honor of France required the fulfilment of the engagement into which the king had entered, unless Congress adopted the recommendations of the message. They ascertained that Congress did not adopt them, and yet that fulfilment is refused, unless they first obtain from the President explanations of an opinion characterized by themselves as personal and inoperative.

The conception that it was my intention to menace or insult the Government of France, is as unfounded, as the attempt to extort from the fears of that nation what her sense of justice may deny, would be vain and ridiculous. But the constitution of the U. S. imposes on the President the duty of laying before Congress the condition of the country, in its foreign and domestic relations, and of recommending such measures as may, in his opinion, be required by its interests. From the performance of this duty he cannot be deterred by the fear of wounding the sensibilities of the people or Government of whom it may become necessary to speak; and the American People are incapable of submitting to an interference, by any Government on earth, however powerful, with the free performance of the domestic duties which the constitution has imposed on their public functionaries. The discussions which intervene between the several departments of our Government belong to ourselves; and, for any thing said in them, our public servants are only responsible to their own constituents, and to each other. If, in the course of their consultations, facts are erroneously stated, or unjust deductions are made, they require no other inducement to correct them, however informed of their error, than their love of justice, and what is due to their own character, but they can never submit to be interrogated upon the subject, as a matter of right, by a foreign Power.—When our discussions terminate in acts, our responsibility to foreign Powers commences, not as individuals, but as a nation. The principle which calls in question the President for the language of his message, would equally justify a foreign Power in demanding explanation of the language used in the report of a committee, or by a member in debate.

This is not the first time that the Government of France has taken exception to the messages of American Presidents. President Washington, and the first President Adams, in the performance of their duties to the American people, fell under the animadversions of the French Directory. The objection taken by the ministry of Charles X. and removed by the explanations made by our Minister upon the spot, has already been adverted to. When it was understood that the ministry of the present King took exception to my message of last year, putting a construction upon it which was disavowed on its face, our late Minister at Paris, in answer to the note which first announced a dissatisfaction with the language used in the message, made a communication to the French Gov't under date of the 29th Jan'y, 1835, calculated to remove all impressions which an unreasonable susceptibility had created. He repeated, and called the attention of the French gov't to, the disavowal contained in the Message itself, of any intention to intimidate by menace—he truly declared that it contained, and was intended to contain, no charge of ill faith against the King of the French, and properly distinguished between the right to complain in unexceptionable terms, of the omission to execute an agreement, and an accusation of bad motives in withholding such execution—and demonstrated, that the necessary use of that right ought not to be considered as an offensive imputation. Although this communication was made without instructions, and entirely on the Minister's own responsibility, yet it was afterwards made the act of this government by my full approbation, and that approbation was officially made known on the 25th of April, 1835, to the French gov't. It, however, failed to have any effect. The law, after this friendly explanation, passed with the obnoxious amendment, supported by the king's ministers, and was finally approved by the king.

The people of the U. S are justly attached to a pacific system in their intercourse with foreign nations. It is proper, therefore, that they should know whether their gov't has adhered to it. In the present instance it has been carried to the utmost extent that was consistent with a becoming self respect. The note of 29th January, to which I have before alluded, was not the only one which our minister took upon himself the responsibility of presenting, on the same subject, and in the same spirit. Finding that it was intended to make the payment of a just debt dependent on the performance of a condition which he knew could never be complied with, he thought it a duty to make another attempt to convince the French Government, that whilst self respect and a regard to the dignity of other nations would always prevent us from using any language that ought to give offence yet we could never admit a right in any foreign Government to ask explanations of, or to interfere in any manner in, the communications which one branch of our public councils made with another; that in the present case no such language had been used, and that this had in a former note been fully and voluntarily stated, before it was contemplated to make the explanation a condition; and that there might be no misapprehension, he stated the terms used in that note, and he officially informed them that it had been approved by the President; and that, therefore, every explanation which could reasonably be asked, or honorably given, had been already made—that the contemplated measure had been anticipated by a voluntary and friendly declaration, and was therefore not only useless, but might be deemed offensive, and certainly would not be complied with, if annexed as a condition.

When this latter communication, to which I specially invited the attention of Congress, was laid before me, I entertained the hope that the means it was obviously intended to afford, of an honorable and speedy adjustment of the difficulties between the two nations, would have been accepted, and I therefore did not hesitate to give it my sanction and full approbation. This was due to the Minister who had made himself responsible for the act, and it was published to the People of the U. States, and is now laid before their representatives, to show how far their Executive has gone in its endeavors to restore a good understanding between the two countries. It would have been, at any time, communicated to the Government of France, had it been officially requested.

The French Government having received all the explanation which honor and principle permitted, and which could in reason be asked, it was hoped it would no longer hesitate to pay the instalments now due. The agent authorized to receive the money, was instructed to inform the French Minister of his readiness to do so. In reply to this notice, he was told that the money could not then be paid, because the formalities required by the act of the Chambers had not been arranged.

Not having received any official communication of the intentions of the French Government, and anxious to bring, as far as practicable, this unpleasant affair to a close before the meeting of Congress, that you might have the whole subject before you, I caused our Charge d'Affaires at Paris to be instructed to ask for the final determination of the French Government; and in the event of their refusal to pay the instalments now due, without further explanations, to return to the United States.

The result of this last application has not reached us, but is daily expected. That it may be favorable, is my sincere wish. France having now, through all the branches of her Government, acknowledged the validity of our claims, and the obligation of the treaty of 1831; and there really existing no adequate cause for further delay, will, at length, it may be hoped, adopt the course which the interests of both nations, not less than the principles of justice, so imperiously require. The treaty being once executed on her part, little will remain to disturb the friendly relations of the two countries; nothing indeed, which will not yield to the suggestions of a pacific and enlightened policy, and to the influence of that mutual good will and of those generous recollections, which we may confidently expect will then be revived in all their ancient force. In any event, however, the principle involved in the new aspect which has been given to the controversy, is so vitally important to the independent administration of the Government, that it can neither be surrendered nor compromitted, without national degradation. I hope it is unnecessary for me to say, that such a sacrifice will not be made through any agency of mine. The honor of my country shall never be stained by an apology from me, for the statement of truth and the performance of duty; nor can I give any explanation of my official acts, except such as is due to integrity and justice, and consistent with the principles on which our institutions have been framed. This determination will, I am confident, be approved by my constituents. I have, indeed, studied their character to but little purpose, if the sum of twenty-five millions of francs will have the weight of a feather, in the estimation of what appertains to their national independence; and if, unhappily, a different impression should at any time obtain in any quarter, they will, I am sure, rally round the Government of their choice with alacrity and unanimity, and silence forever the degrading imputation.

Having thus frankly presented to you the circumstances which, since the last session of Congress, have occurred in this interesting and important matter, with the views of the Executive in regard to them, it is at this time only necessary to add, that whenever the advices, now daily expected from our Charge d'Affaires, shall have been received, they will be made the subject of a special communication.

The condition of the Public Finances was never more flattering than at the present period.

Since my last annual communication, all the remains of the public debt have been redeemed, or money has been placed in deposite for this purpose, whenever the creditors choose to receive it. All the other pecuniary engagements of the Gov't have been honorably and promptly fulfilled, and there will be a balance in the Treasury, at the close of the present year, of about nineteen millions of dollars. It is believed, that after meeting all outstanding and unexpended appropriations, there will remain near eleven millions to be applied to any new objects which Congress may designate, or to the more rapid execution of the works already in progress. In aid of these objects, and to satisfy the current expenditures of the ensuing year, it is estimated that there will be received, from various sources, twenty millions more in 1836.

Should Congress make new appropriations, in conformity with the estimates which will be submitted from the proper departments, amounting to about twenty-four millions, still the available surplus at the close of the next year, after deducting all unexpended appropriations, will probably be not less than six millions. This sum can, in my judgment, be now usefully applied to proposed improvements in our Navy Yards, and to new national works, which are not enumerated in the present estimates, or to the more rapid completion of those already begun. Either would be constitutional and useful, and would render unnecessary any attempt, in our present peculiar condition, to divide the surplus revenue, or to reduce it any faster than will be effected by the existing laws. In any event, as the annual report from the Sec'y of the Treasury will enter into details, shewing the probability of some decrease in the revenue during the next seven years, and a very considerable deduction in 1842, it is not recommended that Congress should undertake to modify the present tariff, so as to disturb the principles on which the compromise act was passed. Taxation on some of the articles of general consumption, which are not in competition with our own productions, may be, no doubt, so diminished as to lessen, to some extent, the source of this revenue; and the same object can also be assisted by more liberal provisions for the subjects of public defence, which, in the present state of our prosperity and wealth, may be expected to engage your attention If, however, after satisfying all the demands which can arise from these sources, the unexpended balance in the Treasury should still continue to increase, it would be better to bear with the evil until the great changes contemplated in our tariff laws have occur-

red, and shall enable us to revise the system with that care and circumspection which are due to so delicate and important a subject.

It is certainly our duty to diminish, as far as we can, the burdens of taxation, and to regard all the restrictions which are imposed on the trade and navigation of our citizens as evils which we shall mitigate whenever we are not prevented by the adverse legislation and policy of foreign nations, or those primary duties which the defence and independence of our country enjoin upon us. That we have accomplished much towards the relief of our citizens by the changes which have accompanied the payment of the public debt, and the adoption of the present revenue laws, is manifest from the fact, that, compared with 1833, there is a diminution of near twenty-five millions in the last two years, and that our expenditures, independently of those for the public debt, have been reduced near nine millions during the same period. Let us trust, that by the continued observance of economy, and by harmonizing the great interests of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, much more may be accomplished to diminish the burdens of Government, and to increase still further the enterprise and the patriotic affection of all classes of our citizens, and all the members of our happy Confederacy. As the data which the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you, in regard to our financial resources, are full and extended, and will afford a safe guide in your future calculations, I think it unnecessary to offer any further observations on that subject here.

Among the evidences of the increasing prosperity of the country, not the least gratifying is that afforded by the receipts from the sales of the public lands, which amount, in the present year, to the unexpected sum of $11,000,000.—This circumstance attests the rapidity with which agriculture, the first and most important occupation of man, advances, and contributes to the wealth and power of our extended territory. Being still of the opinion that it is our best policy, as far as we can, consistently with the obligations under which those lands were ceded to the United States, to promote their speedy settlement, I beg leave to call the attention of the present Congress to the suggestions I have offered respecting it in my former messages.

The extraordinary receipts from the sales of the public lands invite you to consider what improvements the land system, and particularly the condition of the General Land Office, may require. At the time this institution was organized, near a quarter of a century ago, it would probably have been thought extravagant to anticipate, for this period, such an addition to its business as has been produced by the vast increase of those sales during the past and present years. It may also be observed that, since the year 1812, the land offices and surveying districts have been greatly multiplied, and that numerous legislative enactments, from year to year since that time, have imposed a great amount of new and additional duties upon that office; while the want of a timely application of force, commensurate with the care and labor required, has caused the increasing embarrassment of accumulated arrears in the different branches of the establishment.

These impediments to the expedition of much duty in the General Land Office induce me to submit to your judgment, whether some modification of the laws relating to its organization, or an organization of a new character, be not called for at the present juncture, to enable the office to accomplish all the ends of its institution with a greater degree of facility and promptitude than experience has proved to be practicable, under existing regulations. The variety of the concerns, and the magnitude and complexity of the details occupying and dividing the attention of the Commissioner, appear to render it difficult, if not impracticable for that officer, by any possible assiduity, to bestow on all the multifarious subjects, upon which he is called to act, the ready and careful attention due to their respective importance, unless the Legislature shall assist him by a like providing, or enabling him to provide, for a more regular and economical distribution of labor, with the incident responsibility, among those employed under his direction. The mere manual operation of affixing his signature to the vast number of documents issuing from his office, substracts so largely from the time and attention claimed by the weighty and complicated subjects daily accumulating in that branch of the public service, as to indicate the strong necessity of revising the organic law of the establishment. It will be easy for Congress, hereafter, to proportion the expenditure on account of this branch of the service to its real wants, by abolishing, from time to time, the offices which can be dispensed with.

The extinction of the Public Debt having taken place, there is no longer any use for the offices of Commissioners of Loans and of the Sinking Fund. I recommend, therefore, that they be abolished, and that proper measures be taken for the transfer, to the Treasury Department, of any funds, books and papers, connected with the operations of those offices; and that the proper power be given to that Department for closing, finally, any portion of their business which may remain to be settled.

It is also incumbent on Congress, in guarding the pecuniary interests of the country, to discontinue, by such a law as was passed in 1812, the receipt of the bills of the Bank of the U. S. in payment of the public revenue; and to provide for the designation of an agent, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the books and stock of the U. S. in that institution, and to close all connection with it, after the 3d of March, 1835, when its charter expires. In making provision in regard to the disposition of this stock, it will be essential to define, clearly and strictly, the duties and powers of the officer charged with that branch of the public service.

It will be seen from the correspondence which the Secretary of the Treasury will lay before you, that, notwithstanding the large amount of the stock which the U. S. hold in that institution, no information has yet been communicated which will enable the Gov't to anticipate when it can receive any dividends, or derive any benefit from it.

Connected with the condition of the finances, and the flourishing state of the country in all its branches of industry, it is pleasing to witness the advantages which have been already derived from the recent laws regulating the value of the gold coinage. These advantages will be more apparent in the course of the next year, when the branch mints authorised to be established in North Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, shall have gone into operation. Aided, as it is hoped they will be, by further reforms in the banking systems of the states, and by judicious regulations on the part of Congress, in relation to the custody of the public moneys, it may be confidently anticipated, that the use of gold and silver, as a circulating medium, will become general, in the ordinary transactions connected with the labor of the country. The great desideratum, in modern times, is an efficient check upon the power of banks, preventing that excessive issue of paper whence arise those fluctuations in the standard of value, which render uncertain the rewards of labor. It was supposed by those who established the Bank of the U. S., that from the credit given to it by the custody of the public moneys, and other privileges, and the precautions taken to guard against the evils which the country had suffered in the bankruptcy of many of the State institutions of that period, we should derive from that institution all the security and benefits of a sound currency, and every good end that was attainable under that provision of the Constitution which authorises Congress alone to coin money and regulate the value thereof. But it is scarcely necessary now to say that these anticipations have not been realized. After the extensive embarrassment and distress recently produced by the Bank of the U. S., from which the country is now recovering, aggravated as they were by pretensions to power which defied the public authority, and which, if acquiesced in by the People, would have changed the whole character of our Government, every candid and intelligent individual must admit that, for the attainment of the great advantages of a sound currency, we must look to a course of legislation radically different from that which created such an institution.

In considering the means of obtaining so important an end, we must set aside all calculations of temporary convenience, and be influenced by those only which are in harmony with the true character and the permanent interests of the Republic. We must recur to first principles, and see what it is that has prevented the legislation of Congress and the States, on the subject of currency, from satisfying the public expectation, and realizing results corresponding to those which have attended the action of our system when truly consistent with the great principle of equality upon which it rests, and with that spirit of fortitude and mutual concession, and generous patriotism, which was originally, and must ever continue to be, the vital element of our Union.

On this subject I am sure that I cannot be mistaken, in ascribing our want of success to the undue countenance which has been afforded to the spirit of monopoly. All the serious dangers which our system has yet encountered, may be traced to the resort to implied powers, and the use of corporations clothed with privileges, the effect of which is to advance the interests of the few at the expense of the many. We have felt but one class of these dangers exhibited in the contest waged by the Bank of the United States against the Government for the last four years. Happily, they have been obviated for the present by the indignant resistance of the people; but we should recollect that the principle whence they sprung is an ever active one, which will not fail to renew its efforts in the same and in other forms, so long as there is a hope of success, founded either on the inattention of the People, or the treachery of their representatives, to the subtle progress of its influence. The Bank is, in fact, but one of the fruits of a system at war with the genius of all our institutions—a system founded upon a political creed the fundamental principle of which is a distrust of the popular will as a safe regulator of political power, and whose great ultimate object, and inevitable result, should it prevail, is the consolidation of all power in our system in one central Government. Lavish public disbursements, and corporations with exclusive privileges, would be its substitutes for the original, and, as yet, sound checks and balances of the constitution—the means by whose silent and secret operation a control would be exercised by the few over the political conduct of the many, by first acquiring that control over the labor and earnings of the great body of the People. Wherever this spirit has effected an alliance with political power, tyranny and despotism have been the fruit. If it is ever used for the ends of Government, it has to be incessantly watched, or it corrupts the sources of the public virtue and agitates the country with questions unfavorable to the harmonious and steady pursuit of its true interests.

We are now to see whether, in the present favorable condition of the country, we cannot take an effectual stand against this spirit of monopoly, and practically prove, in respect to the currency as well as other important interests, that there is no necessity for so extensive a resort to it as that which has been heretofore practised. The experience of another year has confirmed the utter fallacy of the idea that the Bank of the United States was necessary as a fiscal agent of the Government. Without its aid, as such, indeed, in despite of all the embarrassment it was in its power to create, the revenue has been paid with punctuality by our citizens; the business of exchange, both foreign and domestic, has been conducted with convenience; and the circulating medium has been greatly improved. By the use of the State banks, which do not derive their charters from the General Government, and are not controlled by its authority, it is ascertained that the moneys of the United States can be collected and disbursed without loss or inconvenience, and that all the wants of the community, in relation to exchange and currency, are supplied as well as they have ever been before. It, under circumstances the most unfavorable to the steadiness of the money market, it has been found that the considerations on which the Bank of the United States rested its claims to the public favor were imaginary and groundless, it cannot be doubted that the experience of the future will be more decisive against them.

It has been seen, that, without the agency of a great moneyed monopoly, the revenue can be collected, and conveniently and safely applied to all the purposes of the public expenditure. It is also ascertained, that, instead of being necessarily made to promote the evils of an unchecked paper system, the management of the revenue can be made auxiliary to the reform which the Legislature of several of the States have already commenced in regard to the suppression of small bills; and which has only to be fostered by proper regulations on the part of Congress to secure a practical return, to the extent required for the security of the currency, to the constitutional medium. Severed from the Government as political engines, and not susceptible of dangerous extension and combination, the State banks will not be tempted, nor will they have the power which we have seen exercised, to divert the public funds from the legitimate purposes of the Government. The collection and custody of the revenue being, on the contrary, a source of credit to them, will increase the security which the States provide for a faithful execution of their trusts, by multiplying the scrutinies to which their operations and accounts will be subjected. Thus disposed, as well from interest as the obligations of their charters, it cannot be doubted that such conditions as Congress may see fit to adopt respecting the deposites of these institutions, with a view to the gradual disuse of the small bills, will be cheerfully complied with; and that we shall soon gain, in place of the Bank of the United States, a practical reform in the whole paper system of the country. If, by this policy, we can ultimately witness the suppression of all bank bills below twenty dollars, it is apparent that gold and silver will take their place, and become the principal circulating medium in the common business of the farmers and mechanics of the country. The attainment of such a result will form an era in the history of our country which will be dwelt upon with delight by every true friend of its liberty and independence. It will lighten the great tax which our paper system has so long collected from the earnings of labor, and do more to revive and perpetuate those habits of economy and simplicity which are so congenial to the character of republicans, than all the legislation which has yet been attempted.

To this subject I feel that I cannot too earnestly invite the especial attention of Congress, without the exercise of whose authority, the opportunity to accomplish so much public good must pass unimproved. Deeply impressed with its vital importance, the Executive has taken all the steps within his constitutional power, to guard the public revenue, and defeat the expectation which the Bank of the U. S. indulged, of renewing and perpetuating its monopoly, on the ground of its necessity as a fiscal agent, and as affording a sounder currency than could be obtained without such an institution. In the performance of this duty much responsibility was incurred which would have been gladly avoided, if the stake which the public had in the question could have been otherwise preserved. Although clothed with the legal authority, and supported by precedent, I was aware that there was, in the act of the removal of the deposites, a liability to excite that sensitiveness to Executive power which it is the characteristic and the duty of freemen to indulge: but I relied on this feeling, also, directed by patriotism and intelligence, to vindicate the conduct which, in the end, would appear to have been called for by the best interests of my country. The apprehensions natural to this feeling, that there may have been a desire, through the instrumentality of that measure, to extend the Executive influence, or that it may have been prompted by motives not sufficiently free from ambition, were not overlooked. Under the operation of our institutions, the public servant who is called on to take a step of high responsibility, should feel in the freedom which gives rise to such apprehensions, his highest security. When unfounded, the attention which they arouse, and the discussions they excite, deprive those who indulge them, of the power to do harm: when just, they but hasten the certainty with which the great body of our citizens never fail to repel an attempt to procure their sanction to any exercise of power inconsistent with the jealous maintenance of their rights. Under such convictions, and entertaining no doubt that my constitutional obligations demanded the steps which were taken in reference to the removal of the deposites, it was impossible for me to be deterred from the path of duty, by a fear that my motives could be misjudged, or that political prejudices could defeat the just consideration of the merits of my conduct. The result has shown how safe is this reliance upon the patriotic temper and enlightened discernment of the People. That measure has now been before them, and has stood the test of all the severe analysis which its general importance, the interests it affected, and the apprehensions it excited, were calculated to produce: and it now remains for Congress to consider what legislation has become necessary in consequence.

I need only add to what I have, on former occasions, said on this subject generally, that in the regulations which Congress may prescribe respecting the custody of the public moneys, it is desirable that as little discretion as may be deemed consistent with their safe keeping should be given to the Executive agents. No one can be more deeply impressed than I am with the soundness of the doctrine which restrains and limits, by specific provisions, Executive discretion, as far as it can be done consistently with the preservation of its constitutional character. In respect to the control over the public money, this doctrine is peculiarly applicable, and is in harmony with the great principle which I felt I was sustaining in the controversy with the Bank of the U. S; which has resulted in severing, to some extent, a dangerous connexion between a moneyed and a political power. The duty of the legislature to define, by clear and positive enactment, the nature and extent of the action which it belongs to the Executive to superintend, springs out of a policy analogous to that which enjoins upon all the branches of the Federal Government an abstinence from the exercise of powers not clearly granted. In such a Government, possessing only limited and specific powers, the spirit of its general administration cannot be wise or just, when it opposes the reference of all doubtful points to the great source of authority, the States and the People; whose number and diversified relations, securing them against the influences and excitements which may mislead their agents, make them the safest depository of power. In its application to the Executive, with reference to the Legislative branch of the Government, the same rule of action should make the President ever anxious to avoid the exercise of any discretionary authority, which can be regulated by Congress. The biases which may operate upon him will not be so likely to extend to the representatives of the People in that body.

In my former messages to Congress I have repeatedly urged the propriety of lessening the discretionary authority lodged in the various departments, but it has produced no effect as yet, except the discontinuance of extra allowances in the Army and Navy, and the substitution of fixed salaries in the latter. It is believed that the same principles could be advantageously applied, in all cases, and would promote the efficiency and economy of the public service, at the same time that greater satisfaction and more equal justice would be secured to the public officers generally.

The accompanying Report of the Secretary of War will put you in possession of the operations of the department confided to his care, in all its diversified relations, during the past year.

I am gratified in being able to inform you that no occurrence has required any movement of the military force, except such as is common to a state of peace. The services of the army have been limited to their usual duties at the various garrisons upon the Atlantic and inland frontier, with the exceptions stated by the Secretary of War. Our small military establishment appears to be adequate to the purposes for which it is maintained, and it forms a nucleus around which any additional force may be collected, should the public exigencies unfortunately require any increase of our military means.

The various acts of Congress which have been recently passed in relation to the army, have improved its condition and have rendered its organization more useful and efficient. It is at all times in a state for prompt and vigorous action, and it contains within itself the power of extension to any useful limit; while, at the same time, it preserves that knowledge, both theoretical and practical, which education and experience alone can give; and which, if not acquired and preserved in time of peace, must be sought under great disadvantages in time of war.

The duties of the Engineer Corps press heavily upon that branch of the service; and the public interest requires an addition to its strength. The nature of the works in which the officers are engaged, render necessary professional knowledge and experience, and there is no economy in committing to them more duties than they can perform, or in assigning these to other persons temporarily employed, and too often, of necessity, without all the qualifications which such service demands. I recommend this subject to your attention, and also the proposition submitted at the last session of Congress, and now renewed, for a re-organization of the Topographical Corps. This re-organization can be effected without any addition to the present expenditure, and with much advantage to the public service. The branch of duties which devolves upon these officers is at all times interesting to the community, and the information furnished by them is useful in peace and in war.

Much loss and inconvenience have been experienced in consequence of the failure of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, which passed one branch of the National Legislature at the last session, but was lost in the other. This failure was the more regretted, not only because it necessarily interrupted and delayed the progress of a system of national defence, projected immediately after the last war, and since steadily pursued, but also because it contained a contingent appropriation inserted in accordance with the views of the Executive in aid of this important object, and other branches of the national defence, some portions of which might have been most usefully applied during the past season. I invite your early attention to that part of the report of the Secretary of War which relates to this subject, and recommend an appropriation sufficiently liberal to accelerate the armament of the fortifications, agreeably to the proposition submitted by him, and to place our whole Atlantic seaboard in a complete state of defence. A just regard to the permanent interests of the country evidently requires this measure, but there are also other reasons which, at the present juncture, give it peculiar force, and make it my duty to call to the subject your special consideration.

The present system of Military Education has been in operation sufficiently long to test its usefulness, and it has given to the army a valuable body of officers. It is not alone in the improvement, discipline, and operation of the troops, that these officers are employed. They are also extensively engaged in the administrative and fiscal concerns of the various matters confided to the War Department; in the execution of the staff duties, usually appertaining to military organization; in the removal of the Indians, and in the disbursement of the various expenditures growing out of our Indian relations; in the formation of roads, and in the improvement of harbors and rivers; in the construction of fortifications; in the fabrication of much of the *materiel* required for the public defence; and in the preservation, distribution, and accountability of the whole; and in other miscellaneous duties, not admitting of classification.

These diversified functions embrace very heavy expenditures of public money, and require fidelity, science, and business habits in their execution; and a system which shall secure these qualifications is demanded by the public interest. That this object has been, in a great measure, obtained by the Military Academy, is shown by the state of the service, and by the prompt accountability which has generally followed the necessary advances. Like all other political systems, the present mode of military education, no doubt, has its imperfections, both of principle and practice; but I trust these can be improved by rigid inspections, and by legislative scrutiny, without destroying the institution itself.

Occurrences, to which we as well as all other nations are liable, both in our internal and external relations, point to the necessity of an efficient organization of the Militia. I am again induced, by the importance of the subject, to bring it to your attention. To suppress domestic violence, and to repel foreign invasion, should these calamities overtake us, we must rely, in the first instance, upon the great body of the community, whose will has instituted, and whose power must support the Government. A large standing military force is not consonant to the spirit of our institutions, nor to the feelings of our countrymen; and the lessons of former days, and those also of our own times, show the danger, as well as the enormous expense, of these permanent and extensive military organizations. That just medium which avoids an inadequate preparation on one hand, and the danger and expense of a large force on the other, is what our constituents have a right to expect from their Government. This object can be attained only by the maintenance of a small military force, and by such an organization of the physical strength of the country as may bring this power into operation, whenever its services are required. A classification of the population offers the most obvious means of effecting this organization. Such a division may be made as will be just to all, by transferring each, at a proper period of life, from one class to another, and by calling first for the services of that class, whether for instruction or action, which, from age, is qualified for the duty, and may be called to perform it with least injury to themselves, or to the public. Should the danger ever become so imminent as to require additional force, the other classes in succession would be ready for the call. And if, in addition to this organization, voluntary associations were encouraged, and inducements held out for their formation, our militia would be in a state of efficient service. Now, when we are at peace, is the proper time to digest and establish a practicable system. The object is certainly worth the experiment, and worth the expense. No one appreciating the blessings of a republican government, can object to his share of the burden which such a plan may impose. Indeed, a moderate portion of the national funds could scarcely be better applied than in carrying into effect and continuing such an arrangement, and in giving the necessary elementary instruction. We are happily at peace with all the world. A sincere desire to continue so, and a fixed determination to give no just cause of offence to other nations, furnish, unfortunately, no certain grounds of expectation that this relation will be uninterrupted. With this determination to give no offence is associated a resolution, equally decided, tamely to submit to none. The armor and the attitude of defence afford the best security against those collisions which the ambition, or interest, or some other passion of nations, not more justifiable, is liable to produce. In many countries, it is considered unsafe to put arms into the hands of the people, and to instruct them in the elements of military knowledge. That fear can have no place here, when it is recollected that the People are the sovereign power. Our Government was instituted, and is supported by the ballot-box, not by the musket. Whatever changes await it, still greater changes must be made in our social institutions, before our political system can yield to physical force. In every aspect, therefore, in which I can view the subject, I am impressed with the importance of a prompt and efficient organization of the militia.

The plan of removing the Aboriginal people who yet remain within the settled portions of the United States, to the country west of the Mississippi river approaches its consummation. It was adopted on the most mature consideration of the condition of this race, and ought to be persisted in till the object is accomplished, and prosecuted with as much vigor as a just regard to their circumstances will permit, and as fast as their consent can be obtained. All preceding experiments for the improvement of the Indians have failed. It seems now to be an established fact, that they cannot live in contact with a civilized community and prosper. Ages of fruitless endeavors, have at length brought us to a knowledge of this principle of intercommunication with them. The past we cannot recall, but the future we can provide for. Independently of the treaty stipulations, into which we have entered with the various tribes, for the usufructuary rights they have ceded to us, no one can doubt the moral duty of the Government of the United States to protect, and, if possible, to preserve and perpetuate the scattered remnants of this race, which are left within our borders. In the discharge of this duty, an extensive region in the West has been assigned for their permanent residence. It has been divided into districts, and allotted among them. Many have already removed, and others are preparing to go; and with the exception of two small bands, living in Ohio and Indiana, not exceeding fifteen hundred persons, and of the Cherokees, all the tribes on the east side of the Mississippi, and extending from Lake Michigan to Florida, have entered into engagements which will lead to their transplantation.

The plan for their removal and re-establishment is founded upon the knowledge we have gained of their character and habits, and has been dictated by a spirit of enlarged liberality. A territory exceeding in extent that relinquished, has been granted to each tribe. Of its climate, fertility, and capacity to support an Indian population, the representations are highly favorable. To these districts the Indians are removed at the expense of the United States; and, with certain supplies of clothing, arms, ammunition, and other indispensable articles, they are also furnished gratuitously with provisions for the period of a year after their arrival at their new homes. In that time, from the nature of the country, and of the products raised by them, they can subsist themselves by agricultural labor, if they choose to resort to that mode of life; if they do not, they are upon the skirts of the great prairies, where countless herds of buffalo roam, and a short time suffices to adapt their own habits to the changes which a change of the animals destined for their food may require. Ample arrangements have also been made for the support of schools, in some instances council houses and churches are to be erected, dwellings constructed for the chiefs, and mills for common use. Funds have been set apart for the maintenance of the poor, the most necessary mechanical arts have been introduced, and blacksmiths, gunsmiths, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c. are supported among them.—Steel and iron, and sometimes salt, are purchased for them; and ploughs, and other farming utensils, domestic animals, looms, spinning wheels, cards, &c. are presented to them. And besides these beneficial arrangements, annuities are, in all cases, paid, amounting, in some instances, to more than thirty dollars for each individual of the tribe, and in all cases sufficiently great, if justly divided and prudently expended, to enable them, in addition to their own exertions, to live comfortably. And, as a stimulus for exertion, it is now provided by law, that "in all cases of the appointment of interpreters, or other persons employed for the benefit of the Indians, a preference shall be given to persons of Indian descent, if such can be found who are properly qualified for the discharge of the duties.

Such are the arrangements for the physical comfort, and for the moral improvement of the Indians. The necessary measures for their political advancement, and for their separation from our citizens have not been neglected. The pledge of the United States has been given by Congress, that the country destined for the residence of this people, shall be forever "secured and guarantied to them." A country, west of Missouri and Arkansas, has been assigned to them, into which the white settlements are not to be pushed. No political communities can be formed in that extensive region, except those which are established by the Indians themselves, or by the U. S. for them, and with their concurrence. A barrier has thus been raised for their protection against the encroachments of our citizens, and guarding the Indians, as far as possible, from those evils which have brought them to their present condition. Summary authority has been given, by law, to destroy all ardent spirits found in their country, without waiting the doubtful result and slow process of a legal seizure. I consider the absolute and unconditional interdiction of this article, among those people, as the first and great step in their melioration. Half-way measures will answer no purpose. These cannot successfully contend against the cupidity of the seller, and the overpowering appetite of the buyer. And the destructive effects of the traffic are marked in every page of the history of our Indian intercourse.

Some general legislation seems necessary for the regulation of the relations which will exist in this new state of things between the Government and people of the United States, and these transplanted Indian tribes; and for the establishment among the latter, and with their own consent, of some principles of intercommunication, which their juxtaposition will call for; that moral may be substituted for physical force; the authority of a few and simple laws, for the tomahawk; and that an end may be put to those bloody wars, whose prosecution seems to have been made a part of their social system.

After the further details of this arrangement are completed, with a very general supervision over them, they ought to be left to the progress of events. These, I indulge the hope, will secure their prosperity and improvement; and a large portion of the moral debt we owe them will then be paid.

The Report from the Secretary of the Navy, showing the condition of that branch of the public service, is recommended to your special attention. It appears from it, that our naval force at present in commission, with all the activity which can be given to it, is inadequate to the protection of our rapidly increasing commerce. This consideration, and the more general one which regards this arm of the national defence as our best security against foreign aggressions, strongly urge the continuance of the measures which promote its gradual enlargement, and a speedy increase of the force which has been heretofore employed abroad and at home. You will perceive from the estimates which appear in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, that the expenditures necessary to this increase of its force, though of considerable amount, are small compared with the benefits which they will secure to the country.

By the report of the Postmaster General, it appears that the revenue of that department during the year ending on the 30th day of June last, exceeded its accruing responsibilities $236,206; and that the surplus of the present fiscal year is estimated at $476,227. It further appears that the debt of the department on the 1st day of July last, including the amount due to contractors for the quarter then just expired, was about $1,064,381, exceeding the available means about $23,700; and that, on the 1st instant, about $597,077 of this debt had been paid, $409,991 out of postages accruing before July, and $187,086 out of postages accruing since. In these payments are included $67,000 of the old debt due to banks. After making these payments, the department had $73,000 in bank on the 1st instant. The pleasing assurance is given, that the department is entirely free from embarrassment, and that, by collection of out-standing balances, and using the current surplus, the remaining portion of the bank debt, and most of the other debt, will probably be paid in April next, leaving thereafter a heavy amount to be applied in extending the mail facilities of the country. Reserving a considerable sum for the improvement of existing mail routes, it is stated that the department will be able to sustain with perfect convenience, an annual charge of $300,000 for the support of new routes, to commence as soon as they can be established and put in operation.

The measures adopted by the Postmaster General to bring the means of the department into action, and to effect a speedy extinguishment of its debt, as well as to produce an efficient administration of its affairs, will be found detailed at length in his able and luminous report. Aided by a reorganization on the principles suggested, and such salutary provisions in the laws regulating its administrative duties as the wisdom of Congress may devise or approve, that important department will soon attain a degree of usefulness proportioned to the increase of our population and the extension of our settlements.

Particular attention is solicited to that portion of the report of the Postmaster General which relates to the carriage of the Mails of the U. S. upon rail roads constructed by private corporations under the authority of the several States. The reliance which the General Government can place on these roads as a means of carrying on its operations, and the principles on which the use of them is to be obtained cannot be too soon considered and settled. Already does the spirit of monopoly begin to exhibit its natural propensities, in attempts to exact from the public, for services which it supposes cannot be obtained on other terms, the most extravagant compensation. If these claims be persisted in, the question may arise whether a combination of citizens, acting under charters of incorporation from the States, can, by a direct refusal, or the demand of an exorbitant price, exclude the U. States from the use of the established channels of communication between the different sections of the country; and whether the U. S. cannot, without transcending their constitutional powers, secure to the Post office Department the use of those roads, by an act of Congress which shall provide within itself some equitable mode of adjusting the amount of compensation. To obviate, if possible, the necessity of considering this question, it is suggested whether it be not expedient to fix by law the amounts which shall be offered to railroad companies for the conveyance of the mails, graduated according to their average weight, to be ascertained and declared by the Post Master General. It is probable that a liberal proposition of that sort would be accepted.

In connection with these provisions in relation to the Post Office Department, I must also invite your attention to the painful excitement produced in the South, by attempts to circulate through the mails, inflammatory appeals addressed to the passions of the slaves, in prints, and in various sorts of publications, calculated to stimulate them to insurrection, and to produce all the horrors of a servile war. There is, doubtless, no respectable portion of our countrymen who can be so far misled as to feel any other sentiment than that of indignant regret at conduct so destructive of the harmony and peace of the country, and so repugnant to the principles of our national compact, and to the dictates of humanity and religion. Our happiness and prosperity essentially depend upon peace within our borders—and peace depends upon the maintenance in good faith, of those compromises of the constitution upon which the Union is founded. It is fortunate for the country that the good sense, the generous feeling, and the deep-rooted attachment of the people of the non-slaveholding States to the Union, and to their fellow-citizens of the same blood in the South, have given so strong and impressive a tone to the sentiments entertained against the proceedings of the misguided persons who have engaged in these unconstitutional and wicked attempts, and especially against the emissaries from foreign parts who have dared to interfere in this matter, as to authorize the hope that those attempts will no longer be persisted in. But if these expressions of the public will shall not be sufficient to effect so desirable a result, not a doubt can be entertained that the non-slaveholding states, so far from countenancing the slightest interference with the constitutional rights of the South, will be prompt to exercise their authority in suppressing, so far as in them lies, whatever is calculated to produce this evil.

In leaving the care of other branches of this interesting subject to the State authorities, to whom they properly belong, it is nevertheless proper for Congress to take such measures as will prevent the Post Office Department, which was designed to foster an amicable intercourse and correspondence between all the members of the Confederacy, from being used as an instrument of an opposite character. The General Government, to which the great trust is confided, of preserving inviolate the relations created among the States by the constitution, is especially bound to avoid, in its own action, any thing that may disturb them. I would, therefore, call the special attention of Congress to the subject, and respectfully suggest the propriety of passing such a law as will prohibit, under severe penalties, the circulation in the Southern States, through the mail, of incendiary publications intended to instigate the slaves to insurrection.

I felt it to be my duty, in the first message which I communicated to Congress, to urge upon its attention the propriety of amending that part of the constitution which provides for the election of President and Vice President of the United States. The leading object which I had in view was the adoption of some new provisions, which would secure to the people the performance of this high duty, without any intermediate agency. In my annual communications since, I have enforced the same views, from a sincere conviction that the best interests of the country would be promoted by their adoption. If the subject were an ordinary one, I should have regarded the failure of Congress to act upon it as an indication of their judgment, that the disadvantages which belong to the present system were not so great as those which would result from any attainable substitute that had been submitted to their consideration. Recollecting, however, that propositions to introduce a new feature in our fundamental laws cannot be too patiently examined, and ought not to be received with favor, until the great body of the people are thoroughly impressed with their necessity and value, as a remedy for real evils, I feel that in renewing the recommendation I have heretofore made on this subject, I am not transcending the bounds of a just deference to the sense of Congress, or to the disposition of the people. However much we may differ in the choice of the measures which should guide the administration of the Government, there can be but little doubt in the minds of those who are really friendly to the republican features of our system, that one of its most important securities consists in the separation of the Legislative and Executive powers, at the same time that each is held responsible to the great source of authority, which is acknowledged to be supreme, in the will of the people constitutionally expressed. My reflection and experience satisfy me that the framers of the constitution, although they were anxious to mark the feature as a settled and fixed principle in the structure of the Government, did not adopt all the precautions that were necessary to secure its practical observance, and that we cannot be said to have carried into complete effect all their intentions until the evils which arise from this organic defect are remedied.

Considering the great extent of our Confederacy, the rapid increase of its population, and the diversity of their interests and pursuits, it cannot be disguised that the contingency by which one branch of the Legislature is to form itself into an electoral college, cannot become one of ordinary occurrence, without producing incalculable mischief. What was intended as the medicine of the constitution in extreme cases, cannot be frequently used without changing its character, and, sooner or later, producing incurable disorder.

Every election by the House of Representatives is calculated to lessen the force of that security which is derived from the distinct and separate character of the Legislative and Executive functions, and, while it exposes each to temptations adverse to their efficiency as organs of the constitution and laws, its tendency will be to unite both in resisting the will of the People, and thus give a direction to the Government anti republican, and dangerous. All history tells us that a free people should be watchful of delegated power, and should never acquiesce in a practice which will diminish their control over it. This obligation so universal in its application to all the principles of a republic, is peculiarly so in ours, where the formation of parties founded on sectional interests is so much fostered by the extent of our territory.—These interests, represented by candidates for the Presidency, are constantly prone, in the zeal of party and selfish objects, to generate influences unmindful of the general good, and forgetful of the restraints which the great body of the People would enforce, if they were, in no contingency, to lose the right of expressing their will. The experience of our country, from the formation of the Government to the present day, demonstrates that the People cannot too soon adopt some stronger safeguard for their right to elect the highest officer known to the Constitution, than is contained in that sacred instrument as it now stands.

It is my duty to call the particular attention of Congress to the present condition of the District of Columbia. From whatever cause the great depression has arisen which now exists in the pecuniary concerns of this District, it is proper that its situation should be fully understood, and such relief or remedies provided as are consistent with the powers of Congress. I earnestly recommend the extension of every political right to the citizens of the District which their true interest requires, and which does not conflict with the provisions of the constitution. It is believed that the laws for the government of the District require revisal and amendment, and that much good may be done by modifying the penal code, so as to give uniformity to its provisions.

Your attention is also invited to the defects which exist in the Judicial system of the United States. As at present organized, the States of the Union derive unequal advantages from the Federal Judiciary, which have been so often pointed out that I deem it unnecessary to repeat them here. It is hoped that the present Congress will

extend to all the States that equality in respect to the benefits of the laws of the Union which can only be secured by the uniformity and efficiency of the Judicial system.

With these observations on the topics of general interest which are deemed worthy of your consideration, I leave them to your care, trusting that the legislative measures they call for will be met as the wants and the best interests of our beloved country demand.

ANDREW JACKSON.

WASHINGTON, *7th December*, 1835.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1835.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, December 15.

The bill concerning the Inspection of Flour in Fayetteville, was called up to-day by Mr. Guthrie, of Chatham. Its object is to permit Farmers to sell Flour for home consumption, in Fayetteville, as they do in Raleigh, Hillsborough and elsewhere, without being compelled to submit it for inspection. Considerable discussion took place between Mr. Hybart on one side, and Messrs. Guthrie and Waddell on the other, during which some most amusing passages occurred. The bill was finally passed by a large majority; so that hereafter you will have to be your own Inspector.

Judge Martin's resignation was yesterday sent in by Gov. Spaight. There will be several candidates, but no day fixed for balloting.

Gov. Swain.—We coincide entirely in the following remarks of the Raleigh Star, in relation to the appointment of Gov. Swain to the Presidency of the University. He is indeed calculated to excel in any station to which he may devote the energies of his powerful mind. He is, we presume, scarcely more than 35 years of age, and yet he has already occupied distinguished stations at the Bar, on the Bench, in the Legislature, in the Gubernatorial chair, and in the State Convention. Well may North Carolina be proud of such a son. Let her cherish him. She has few more able, none more honorable or patriotic.

FROM THE STAR.

Governor Swain possesses the talent and other necessary qualifications to excel in any station; and we doubt not he will apply all the energies of his highly gifted mind to the advancement of the interests of the institution over which he has been called to preside; and the deep devotion to the welfare of the State, the untiring zeal, and the distinguished ability with which he has discharged the duties of the important public stations which he has hitherto filled, afford a sufficient guarantee to the friends of the University, that, under his auspices, the institution will prosper, and to the public generally, that its high reputation as a College will be well sustained.

It ought, perhaps, to be mentioned, that we understand there were 20 Trustees present at the meeting at which Gov. Swain was appointed, of whom 17 voted for him, and 3 voted blanks. And also, that it is understood that the appointment is satisfactory to the present Faculty.

Destructive Fire at Cheraw.—We regret to learn, from private letters received in this place, that more than half the Stores in Cheraw were destroyed by fire on Wednesday the 9th inst. The fire broke out about 12 o'clock, M., in the drug store of Mr. Westervelt, and destroyed that and the stores of J. G. McKenzie, G. H. Dunlap, A. & R. McKenzie, D. & J. Malloy, McKenzie & Adams, John Taylor & Co., J. C. Wadsworth, A. Blue & Co., R. Shaw, D. McNair, D. Johnson, John Evans & Co., J. G. McLenan, D. S. Hartlee, Clark & Smith, Alexander McKenzie, M. & R. Hailey, M. Buchanan, D. B. McArn, and Jas. Wright. About 300 bales of cotton were burnt. The loss has been variously estimated at from 2 to 300,000 dollars, and it is said that not more than one-fourth was insured.

The President's Message has elicited much comment. Whilst it is admitted on all hands, that it is able and in many respects highly satisfactory, it is contended by the opposition, that its array of our grievances against France is but preliminary to a recommendation of hostilities as soon as Mr. Barton shall have arrived, which must be in a few days. It is not believed, however, by any party, that hostilities can ensue. The entire Message is before our readers, who can judge for themselves. A few days will probably make further disclosures.

For the purpose of inserting the Message in full, we have omitted a number of advertisements, which we hope our friends will excuse, as it is a measure of rare occurrence.

Mississippi.—By a passenger in the Southern Stage, direct from Mississippi, the fact of the election of Judge Lynch, the White candidate for Governor, is confirmed. The majority is but a few hundred; though it is sufficient to warrant the assurance that the vote of Mississippi will be given to Judge White for President.

The New Capitol.—The Commissioners for superintending the building of the new Capitol, have made a report to the Legislature, in which they state, that up to the 1st ult., of the entire appropriations amounting to $200,000, there had been expended, the sum of $177,030. And they think that a further appropriation of $100,000 will complete the work, making the total estimated cost $300,000. Gen. Patterson, one of the Commissioners, thinks this estimate too low.

When we last saw the work, about a month since, the exterior walls were almost completed. It will be a splendid building, but in our opinion upon a scale entirely too large and expensive for the wants or the finances of North Carolina.

The Legislature of Georgia has established a Court of Appeals.

A great Webster meeting was held in N. York on the 4th inst. It is estimated that 5 or 6000 persons were present.

The Hon. Nathan Smith, Senator in Congress from Connecticut, died suddenly in Washington, on the day before the meeting of Congress. His disease was an enlargement of the heart. He belonged to the Whig party, and his place will be filled by a Jackson man, the Legislature being controlled by that party.

One of the Representatives of the State of Connecticut, the Hon. Zalman Wildman, also died in Washington on Friday last.

Still Another!—The Hon. Elias Kane, a Senator in Congress from Illinois, died in Washington on Saturday last.

Virginia.—The Legislature of Virginia assembled on Monday the 7th. Stafford H. Parker was chosen Speaker of the Senate, and Linn Banks Speaker of the House, both without opposition; both Administration men. A considerable portion of Gov. Tazewell's Message, is occupied with the Abolition subject.

Notice is given in the Richmond Whig, that a Convention will be held in that city during the session of the Legislature, to form a Whig Electoral Ticket, and make other preparations for ensuring its success.

Thomas Ritchie has been elected Public Printer of Virginia. He received 95 and Shepard 68 votes.

It appears from the Message of Gov. Gayle of Alabama, that he had made a formal demand of the Governor of New York, for the delivery of Williams, the Editor of the incendiary papers published in the city of New York, to the authorities of Alabama, to be tried under an indictment found by the grand jury of Tuscaloosa county. No answer has been received.

The Branch of the U. S. Bank at Mobile has been sold out to the Bank of Mobile. It is a remarkable fact, stated in the Mobile papers, that during the 8 years of the existence of the Branch in that city, with a debt varying from one to two millions, not a cent has been lost, and but one debt of not more than $1000 is even suspended.

CONGRESS.—On Monday the 7th inst. both Houses formed quorums. In the Senate, 35 members took their seats, the Vice President being in the Chair. From this State, Mr. Mangum was present on the first day, and Mr. Brown on the second. Mr. Hubbard of N. H., Mr. Wall of N. J., and Mr. Davis of Mass., new members, were present and qualified. On motion, Messrs. White and Knight were appointed a committee, with a committee of the House, to inform the President of the organization of the two Houses.

In the House of Representatives, 225 out of 240 members, appeared and took their seats. Of the members from this State, all were present except Mr. Bynum, who attended on Thursday. After the members were sworn, the House being about to proceed to the election of Speaker, Mr. Patton of Va. moved that the election should be made *viva voce*. After considerable debate, this motion was laid upon the table, and the election was made by ballot as follows:

For JAMES K POLK, of Tennessee,	132
For JOHN BELL, of Tennessee,	84
Scattering and Blanks,	9

Mr. Polk was conducted to the Chair by Mr. Johnson of Kentucky and Mr. Jarvis of Maine, and made his acknowledgments in an appropriate address.

Walter S. Franklin was then re-elected Clerk, without opposition.

The House then proceeded to ballot for a Printer, which resulted as follows:

For Blair & Rives,	133
For Gales & Seaton,	59
For J. D. Learned,	26
Scattering,	7

So Blair & Rives, the Editors of the Globe, were elected.

A committee was appointed to join the Senate's committee, in notifying the President of the organization of the Houses; and then the House adjourned.

On Tuesday, the President's Message was received and read. The Senate ordered 5,000 copies to be printed, and the House, 20,000 copies.

In the Senate, Mr. Tomlinson announced the death of his colleague, Mr. Smith. Mr. Swift moved the usual resolutions, for attending his funeral, &c., and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury was received, and 15,000 copies ordered to be printed.

The House resolved to attend the funeral of Senator Smith; and then adjourned.

On Wednesday, both Houses met, and adjourned immediately, to attend the funeral.

On Thursday, the President communicated to both Houses, certain documents in relation to the boundary dispute between Ohio and Michigan. They were referred to Select Committees.

Several Reports were presented from the Treasury and War Departments, on various subjects of no general interest.

In the Senate, Mr. Benton presented the credentials of John Norvell and Lucius Lyon, elected Senators for the term of 6 years from the 4th of March last, from the Territory of Michigan, and moved that the courtesy of the Senate be extended to them, by assigning seats to the new Senators, in the customary mode under similar circumstances, on the floor of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, the subject was laid on the table for the present.

The House of Representatives was engaged on Thursday in discussing several propositions to amend its Rules of Order.

A message was received from the President, transmitting papers relative to the admission of Michigan into the Union. Referred to a Select Committee.

Both Houses adjourned from Thursday the 10th to Monday the 14th.

The Finances.—The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is a document of equal length with the President's Message. Of course we despair of being able to publish it in full; but hope next week to give a Synopsis of it. The National Intelligencer gives the following summary of that part of it which relates to the Receipts, Expenditures, and Surplus:

The *Receipts* into the Treasury, ascertained and estimated, during the current year 1835, are computed to be $28,430,881, of which the actual receipts during the three first quarters of the year are ascertained to be $23,480,881. Of the actual receipts, $13,614,489 are from the Customs; and $9,166,590 from the Public Lands. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st January last having been $8,892,858, the aggregate means of the government within the year will, according to the computation of the Secretary, have amounted to $37,323,739.

The expenditures for the year are estimated at $18,176,141: thus leaving, by computation, in the Treasury, on the 1st January next, a balance of money in hand, equal to $19,147,598, including what has been heretofore often reported as "unavailable funds," now reduced to $1,100,000. Upon this balance, however, are charged by law various expenditures, amounting altogether to about $7,595,574, leaving applicable by Congress "to new and other purposes" the sum of about $10,450,024.

The Report contains many suggestions and some recommendations, in the spirit of the President's Message.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Our notice of Legislative proceedings will this week be necessarily brief. The Raleigh papers furnish us with nothing later than Friday last: at which time the Senate was engaged in debating the resolutions relative to the Public Lands.

Mr. Cooper's resolution, in the Senate, providing for the adjournment of the Legislature on the 21st instant, has passed that House 44 votes to 15, but has not been acted on by the Commons. The Standard says, it is not thought that an adjournment can take place before the 24th or 25th—if, indeed, sooner than the last of the month.

Inauguration of Gov. Spaight.—This ceremony took place on Thursday last, in the presence of both Houses of the Legislature, and a large number of spectators. Governor Spaight read an address on the occasion.

On Wednesday last, Gen. Samuel F. Patterson was re-elected Public Treasurer for the ensuing year, by nearly an unanimous vote.

On Friday, Thomas L. West was elected an Engrossing Clerk, *vice* William Hall, resigned.

Public Lands.—In the House of Commons, on the 4th instant, the debate on the Land Question was brought to a close. Mr. Hoke concluded his speech, and was replied to by Mr. Waddell. The question now being loudly called for from all parts of the House, and the Speaker having stated it to be on the passage of the Resolutions.

Mr. Carson moved that the further consideration of the Resolutions be postponed to Wednesday, for the purpose of affording a gentleman, (Mr. Hybart,) who would be necessarily absent until then, an opportunity of delivering his views. Negatived 92 to 31.

Mr. Collins moved to postpone the further consideration of them to Monday. Negatived 132 to 9.

Mr. Hybart then moved to strike out the original Resolutions and insert the following:

1. *Resolved*, as the opinion of this General Assembly, that any Act of Congress giving the public lands to the States in which they are located, would be a plain and palpable breach of the public faith, and a dangerous violation of the right of all the States.

2. *Resolved further*, That Congress ought not to reduce the price of the Territory or public lands of the United States, for the purpose of *indirectly* giving said lands to the States in which they may be situated.

3. *Resolved further*, That if the public interest will justify the measure, that amendments should be proposed to the Constitution of the U. States, making a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States and Territories of the Union, in proportion to their Federal Population, to be applied to the establishment of Common Schools and Works of Internal Improvement, and for no other purpose whatever.

4 *Resolved*, That the distribution proposed in the Bill, commonly called Clay's land Bill, by which it was provided that 12½ per cent. more was to be given to the new States than the old, was unequal and unjust, and highly detrimental to the interests and just claims of the old States of the Union, which are entitled to have such proceeds applied according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure.

A division of the question being called for, it was first put on striking out the original Resolutions with a view to inserting the amendment, and was decided in the negative 81 to 40. So the amendment fell.

The question now recurring on the adoption of the original Resolutions, Mr. Hoke demanded a division of the question, and that the vote be first taken on the first Resolution.

Mr. Williamson said, that, in his opinion, the first Resolution contained two distinct propositions; he therefore demanded a division of the question on the first Resolution.

The question being now stated by the Chair to be on the first branch of the first Resolution, viz: That Congress has no right to give to the new States the land within their respective limits—it was decided in the affirmative 118 to 6. The negative votes were Messrs. Thos. Bell, Byrum, Deberry, Jeffreys, Fitzrandolph and West.

The question now recurring on the second branch of the first Resolution, viz: That Congress cannot reduce the *minumum* price of these lands, &c.—It was decided in the affirmative, 107 to 18. The negative votes were Messrs. Byrum, Deberry, Fitzrandolph, L. A. Gwyn, Henry, Hooker, Howerton, Hutchison, Hybart, Jeffreys, Jordan, Kenan, Lee, Pickett, Speller, J. R. Walker, West and Williamson.

The vote now recurring on the adoption of the second resolution, which declares that the National debt being extinguished, the proceeds of the land ought to be divided, &c.—it was decided in the affirmative, ayes 70, noes 54.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Baker, Bedford, E. S. Bell, Denton, Borland, Brummell, Buie, Byrd, Carson, Chambers, Clark, Clements, Clingman, Cowr, Collins, Cotton, Davenport, Dudley, Erwin, Foreman, Fleming, Frink, Gary, Gorrell, Graham, Guthrie, Hall, Hammond, Harris, N. Harrison, Harper, Hassell, Hope, J. Horton, W. Horton, Hoskins, Howard, Hunt, Jacocks, Jervis, Kelly, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Lindsay, Loudermilk, Lyon, Manly, Matthews, Moore, Muse, McCleese, McPherson, McRae, J. H. Perkins, Pickett, Poindexter, Rayner, Rogers, Rush, Siler, Smallwood, George Smith, Swindell, Taylor, Thomas, Waddell, Walton, Watts, Witcher.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. T. Bell, Braswell, Bryan, Burges, Byrum, Cansler, Deberry, Dodson, Dunn, Fitzrandolph, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Gwyn, J. Harrison, Hawkins, Hutchison, Hybart, Henry, Hester, Hill, Hoke, Howerton, Irion, Jeffreys, Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, I. W. Lane, Leigh, Moye, J. A. D. McNeill, Neal, A. Perkins, Pippin, Powel, Riddick, Roebuck, Sanders, Sloan, J. L. Smith, Giles Smith, Speller, Stallings, Stockard, Swanner, Tomlinson, Tuton, J. R. Walker, J. H. Watson, West, Whitley, Williamson, Wooten.

The last resolution, requesting the Governor to forward the resolutions to our Senators and Representatives, was decided in the affirmative, 81 to 40.

The resolutions, as adopted, are as follows:

Resolved. As the opinion of this General Assembly, that any act by which the Congress of the United States shall give the public lands to the States in which they are situated, or any act by which the minimum price at which these lands are now sold, shall be reduced, would seriously affect the prosperity of all the old States, and do great injustice to those States by which they were originally ceded to the Confederacy.

II. Resolved further, As the opinion of this General Assembly, that the public debt having been extinguished, and the object for which the cession of the respective portions of the public domain by the States which originally held them, having thus been accomplished, that such dispesision of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union, as shall be proportioned to the respective sacrifices and expenditures, incurred by them in support of the United States; or, at least, in proportion to their Federal population.

III *Resolved*, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested, to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Senators and Representatives from this State, in the Congress of the United States.

The Resolutions under discussion in the Senate, were introduced by Mr. Waugh, an administration man, but yet they affirm the right of the States to the revenue derived from the sales of the Lands. They will undoubtedly pass.

A joint select committee has been appointed, on motion of Mr. Little, to report what laws are necessary to be enacted at the present session, in consequence of the ratification of the amendments to the Constitution. The committee consists of Messrs. Little, Wyche, and Bryan, of the Senate; and Messrs. Hoke, Graham, and Williamson, of the Commons.

Mr. Polk, from the joint select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to incendiary publications, reported a Preamble, with the following resolutions, which were laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to make a common cause of this subject with the rest of our sister slaveholding States, and hereby invite their co-operation in passing such laws and regulations as may be necessary to suppress and prevent the circulation of any such publications within any of said slaveholding States.

Resolved, That although the Constitution secures to Congress the exclusive jurisdiction over the district ceded by the States to the Federal Government, yet we should deprecate any action on the part of Congress, towards liberating the Slaves of the District, without consent of their owners, as a breach of faith towards those States, by whom the territory was ceded; and will regard such an interference as the first step towards Legislative action with regard to their property.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive of each of the States of this Union.

Mr. Polk, also from the same committee, at the request of the minority of the said committee, submitted the following resolutions, which were also laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

1. *Resolved*, That North Carolina alone has the right to legislate over the Slaves in her territory, and any attempt to change their condition, whether made by Congress, the Legislatures, or the People of other States, will be regarded as an invasion of our rights.

2 *Resolved*, That we are ready and willing to make, on this subject, a common cause with the rest of our sister slaveholding States, and hereby invite their co-operation in passing such laws and regulations as may be necessary to suppress and prevent the circulation of any incendiary publications within any of the slaveholding States.

3. *Resolved*, That the thanks of this State are due, and the kindest feelings of the Citizens thereof are cherished towards their brethren of the North who have magnanimously sustained the principles of our Federal Government, and recognised and maintained our rights against the fanatics of those States.

4. *Resolved*, That our sister non-slaveholding States are respectfully requested to enact penal laws prohibiting the printing within their respective limits, all such publications as may have a tendency to make our slaves discontented with their present condition, or incite them to insurrection.

5. *Resolved*, That although by the Constitution, all legislative power over the District of Columbia is vested in the Congress of the United States, yet we would deprecate any legislative action on the part of that body towards the liberating the slaves in that District, as a breach of faith towards those States, by whom the territory was originally ceded, and will regard such interference as the first step towards a general emancipation of the slaves of the South.

6. *Resolved*, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of this Preamble and Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive of each of the States of the Union, with a request that the same be submitted to their respective Legislatures.

Bills presented.—In the Senate,—by Mr. Polk, to repeal that part of the act of 1833, rechartering the Cape Fear Bank, which obliges it to establish a Branch at Raleigh, whenever required by the Legislature. This bill was rejected on its 2d reading. By Mr. Fox, to incorporate the Charleston and Cincinnati Railroad.

In the House of Commons—By Mr. Dudley, to incorporate the Wilmington Marine Hospital Association. By the same, a bill for the better regulation of Slave labor in the Town and Port of Wilmington. By the same, a bill for the relief of sick and disabled American Seamen. By Mr. McRae, a bill to abolish the office of County Trustee in the several counties of the State. By Mr. Hybart, to incorporate the Raleigh and Fayetteville Rail Road Company.

The bill to provide for taking the $400,000 of stock reserved for the State in the Bank of the State, has passed the Senate.

Mr. Wyche, from the committee of Finance, reported that the examination into the condition of the Treasury Department was satisfactory, and that $3,100 of Treasury Notes had been burnt.

Mr. Hill submitted a Resolution to amend the Charter of the Bank of the State, so as to authorize the increase of its Capital $200,000; in order that the University and Literary Fund may subscribe. Read first time, and laid on the table.

In the Commons, Mr. Taylor presented a bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Mr. Baker moved that it be rejected; and on taking the question, there appeared for rejection 65; in favor of the first reading of the bill 49; so the bill was rejected.

The Patrol Bill, re-organizing the Patrol System, was, after much debate, and many amendments, rejected on its 2d reading, 60 votes to 60, the Speaker voting in the affirmative.

The resignation of Samuel T. Hawley, Colonel Commandant of Artillery, was read and accepted.

A long and animated debate took place in the House of Commons on the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, the difficulty being the rivalry between the Norfolk and Petersburg Roads. The bill finally passed the House.

The bill to emancipate Nelson, a slave, was rejected on its first reading, 63 to 55.

Mr. Jordan presented the petition of Solomon W. Nash, of Fayetteville.

Mr. Kelly presented a petition from sundry citizens of Moore and Montgomery, to attach a part of the former to the latter county.

THE AMENDED CONSTITUTION.

Below we give the official statement of the vote given in all the counties of the State, for and against the ratification of the amended Constitution.

	Ratification.	*Rejection.*
ANSON,	815	44
ASHE,	466	88
BEAUFORT,	90	639
BUNCOMBE,	1322	22
BURKE,	1359	1
BLADEN,	6	564
BRUNSWICK,	00	466
BERTIE,	96	315
CURRITUCK,	22	115
CHATHAM,	556	200
CAMDEN,	61	333
CUMBERLAND,	331	439
COLUMBUS,	3	391
CHOWAN,	7	322
CASWELL,	466	162
CRAVEN,	131	270
CARTERET,	32	332
CABARRUS,	598	46
DUPLIN,	56	532
DAVIDSON,	1034	33
EDGECOMBE,	29	1324
FRANKLIN,	85	617
GRANVILLE,	433	308
GUILFORD,	971	237
GREENE,	9	423
GATES,	12	502
HALIFAX,	239	441
HYDE,	2	431
HERTFORD,	7	516
HAYWOOD,	484	8
JONES,	22	239
JOHNSTON,	73	776
IREDELL,	1194	18
LINCOLN,	1887	42
LENOIR,	54	320
MARTIN,	14	795
MECKLENBURG,	1097	67
MOORE,	110	370
MONTGOMERY,	538	103
MACON,	502	19
NORTHAMPTON,	12	286
NEW HANOVER,	54	365
NASH,	8	737
ONSLOW,	97	357
ORANGE,	1031	246
PERSON,	180	287
PASQUOTANK,	7	442
PERQUIMONS,	10	431
PITT,	32	710
RANDOLPH,	426	163
ROCKINGHAM,	612	68
RUTHERFORD,	1557	2
RICHMOND,	263	43
ROBESON,	86	458
ROWAN,	1570	24
SURRY,	1751	4
STOKES,	1061	71
SAMPSON,	148	463
TYRRELL,	1	459
WAYNE,	28	966
WAKE,	243	1124
WARREN,	46	580
WASHINGTON,	14	409
WILKES,	1757	8
YANCY,	564	13
	26,771	21,606

It gives us much pleasure to say, that the Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear have determined to establish a Branch of that Institution in this place, and that Benjamin Runyon, Esq. has been appointed Cashier. We expect soon to see it in operation.

Washington (N. C.) Whig.

We remember the opening of a lawyer's speech upon the circuit, which may give an idea of their sophistical phraseology and mode of reasoning: "My Lord, if there ever was a case in which one case ought to be conjoined with another case, this case is *that case!*" "*Which* case, Mr. ——?" was his Lordship's gruff but humorous reply.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 13th inst., boat Henry Clay, with Salt, to Jones Fuller, Joseph Baker, and Hall & Johnson.

Also, boat Post Boy, with Salt and sundry other Merchandize, for D. McRae, J. Henshaw, J. Murphy, C. Winborn, W. Winborn, and Professor Phillips of the interior, and for G. C. McNeill, Willkings & Belden, Jones Fuller, J. Kyle, Hall & Johnson, C. P. Mallett, R. C. McMaster, E. J. Hale, J. M. Strong, G. & L. Hurlbutt, G. W. Ragland & Co. Hybart & Strange, J. C. Latta, Nott & Starr, N. McKinnon, W. S. Latta, J. Baker, Gardner & McKethan, John McRae, T. Sandford & Co. and Johnson & Carpenter, of this place.

Large and valuable Cargo.—The ship *Washington*, sailed from this port for Havre on Sunday, had a cargo of 2729 bales cotton, weighing 900,774 lbs. and valued at $141,491. 11 cents, being the largest cargo ever taken from this port.—*Charleston Pat.*

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, ROBERT McINTYRE, Esq., Attorney at Law.

At a meeting of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company, held at the Court House on the 14th day of December, A. D. 1835,

The following Preamble and Resolutions were submitted for the consideration of the meeting, and, on motion, unanimously adopted:—

WHEREAS, It hath pleased Almighty God, in his providence, to remove from among us our friend and brother in arms, Capt. ROBERT MCINTYRE, and whereas, in the contemplation of this dispensation we should do injustice to our own feelings, and the memory of the deceased, did we withhold this expression of our respect for his character and our esteem for his merits:

Be it therefore Resolved, That we deeply regret the loss of our esteemed friend and companion in arms, Capt. ROBERT MCINTYRE, and that in testimony of our respect, we will wear the usual badge of mourning, (crape on the left arm) for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That this meeting most deeply sympathise with the family of the deceased, for the loss they have sustained.

Resolved, That a copy of this Preamble and these Resolutions be presented to the family of the deceased, and that a copy of the same be transmitted to the Editors of the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Journal, for publication.

Copy from the Minutes,

S. W. MURLEY, *O. S.*

At his residence, in Robeson County, on Friday evening the 11th inst., NEILL BROWN, Esq., in the 88th year of his age. He was one of those patriots who took a decided stand in favour of his country in our revolutionary struggle. He was elected a delegate to the Convention which met in Hillsborough in July, 1788, and for three successive years he represented the County of Robeson in the State Legislature. He was an active Justice of the Peace for more than 25 years, and an Elder of the Presbyterian Church for more than 30 years. In all the various relations sustained through a long life, as father, neighbor and master, but few were more esteemed. And what affords to his numerous friends and relations the greatest consolation, he died with a full assurance of a resurrection unto eternal life.—*Comm'td*

In the Island of Antigua, lately, Mr. JOTHAM C. FENN, formerly of this town.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DECEMBER 17.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	32 a 34
Ditto, apple,	27 a 30	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a 11	Sugar, brown,	9 a 11
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12 a 14½	Loaf,	16 a 17
Cotton, new	13½ a 14½	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	55 a 60	Tobacco, leaf,	5½ a 6
Candles, P. P.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 40 a 1 50	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 50 a 7 75	Wheat,	1 15
Feathers,	a 35	Whiskey,	30 a 00
Iron,	4½ a 5	Wool,	16 a 18

Notices.

THE Rev'd James Wood, Agent of the General Assembly's Board of Education, will preach, (Providence permitting,) in the following places; viz't.

1835, Friday, Dec. 25, at the Brown Marsh Church:
Sabbath, Dec. 27, in Wilmington:
Tuesday, Dec. 29, at Black-river Chapel:
Wednesday, Dec. 30, at Rockfish Church:
Thursday, Dec. 31, at the Grove Church:
1836, Friday, Jan. 1, at Shiloh Church, Sampson:
Sabbath, Jan. 3, in Fayetteville:
Tuesday, Jan. 5, at Sardis Church:
Wednesday, Jan. 6, at the Bluff Church:
Thursday, Jan. 7, at Averasboro'.

SPLENDID ANNUALS,

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN.

THE Oriental Annual, The English Annual, Friendship's Offering, The Christian Keepsake, all London works; and The Magnolia The Token, the Religious Souvenir, The Gift, The Pearl, The Juvenile Keepsake, together with a variety of Children's Books for Christmas and New Year's Presents—just received.

ALSO—Crockett's Life of Van Buren; American Almanac for 1836; Memoirs of Hannah More; Robinson's Calmet's Dictionary of the Bible; Border's Village Sermons; the Life of Washington in Latin; Thermometers, &c. &c.

December 15 E. J. HALE.

Dissolution.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the Firm of Smith & Johnson, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st inst. The business will be continued by A. Johnson, at the old stand. All persons indebted to the Firm are requested to call and settle previous to the 1st. of January next, or they will find their notes and accounts placed in the hands of an officer for collection. All persons having claims against them are requested to present them for settlement.

DANIEL SMITH.
A. JOHNSON

Dec 17, 1835. 67tf.

Notice.

THIS is to notify the public, that we hold ourselves no longer responsible for any reward for taking of R. P. Matthis, on a charge of conspiracy for aiding and assisting a Negro Man named Lewis, out of the State, the property of James O'Neal. This 14th Dec'r, 1835.

A. B. CHESNUT, Dep'y Shff.
JAS O'NEAL. 2wp.

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1835

John R. Donaldson, *vs* John R. White.—*Original Attachment.*—"No Goods or Chattels of the defendant to be found, then summoned the Firm of Willkings & Belden as Garnishees. E. W. Willkings, of the Firm of Willkings & Belden, filed his Garnishment, and discharged by the Court."

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John R. White, the Defendant in this case, hath removed out of this County, or so absconds or conceals himself, that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him: it is therefore, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks, in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed in the Town of Fayetteville, that unless he appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be holden for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's claim, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, for the amount thereof, and the amount in Garnishee's hands condemned.

Witness, *Archibald McLean, Jun'r*, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1835, and sixtieth year of American Independence.

(67-6t.) ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clk.*

PRIVATE FEMALE BOARDING SCHOOL.

THE Exercises of the LOCHIEL SCHOOL, situated about a mile west of Hillsborough, will be resumed on the second Monday of January. As the number of Pupils is limited, an early application is desirable. Terms for Board and Tuition, including a supply of Books and Stationary, are $75 per Session of five months.

Music and Painting, taught in the house, by experienced Instructers, form an extra charge

WM. E ANDERSON.

Hillsborough, Dec 5, 1835. 66 5w.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST or mislaid, at the Court House, during the September Term of the County Court, a russet coloured Pocket Book, containing sundry Papers, of no use to any person but the owner — Among the papers, were two County Orders, in favor of the Subscriber, one for about $30, the other for about $20 A reasonable reward will be paid for the recovery of the Book and contents.

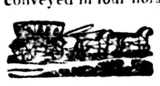
FRED'K MOORE.

Fayetteville Dec 10, 1835. 66 3w.

Portsmouth and Roanoke RAIL ROAD.

THE public are informed that SIXTY MILES of this Road are completed and ready for the Transportation of Passengers and Produce.

A train of Cars will leave Portsmouth daily, (commencing This Day, Tuesday the 1st December, at 9 o'clock, A. M.) and arrive at Margaretville, (the present termination of the road,) to dinner, whence passengers will be conveyed in four horse



Post Coaches to Halifax, N. C arriving in time for the SOUTHERN STAGES via Raleigh, &c.

Returning, the Coaches will leave Halifax daily, immediately after the arrival of the Southern Stages, and arrive at Margaretville to breakfast; leave Margaretville at 8 o'clock, and arrive at Portsmouth the same day in time for the Baltimore and Washington Steam Boats. The advantages of this route are Economy and Despatch.

The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax, by Rail Road and Post Coaches, is only $5, and the whole distance (84 miles,) travelled in ONE DAY.

☞ Passengers will find this the cheapest as well as the most direct and expeditious route. They can leave Halifax in the morning and may arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia the same day.

December 1, 1835. 66 3w

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of the State of North Carolina.

THE Convention which met in the City of Raleigh, on the fourth day of June last, having adopted certain amendments to the Constitution of the State, and having by an Ordinance, directed them to be submitted by the Governor to the people for ratification or rejection; and the said Convention having directed returns of the votes to be made to the Governor, to be by him opened in the presence of the Secretary of State and Public Treasurer, and that in case a majority of the votes given, should be in favor of the ratification of the said amendments, the same should be forthwith made known by a Proclamation of the Governor, and the said amendments having all been so submitted to the people, and returns of the votes having been made and opened, and the result ascertained according to the said Ordinance:

Now therefore, I, DAVID L. SWAIN, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby declare and make known to the people of the State, that a majority of all the votes so returned was in favor of the ratification of the said Amendments, which said Amendments so ratified, are become part of the Constitution of the State, and will be in full force and effect from and after the first day of January eighteen hundred and thirty-six

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Raleigh, the third day of December, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and of the Independence of the said State, the sixtieth. DAVID L. SWAIN.

SEAL

By the Governor,

WM. T. COLEMAN. *Private Secretary.*

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elevated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6 f.

The Subscribers,

HAVING formed a Copartnership, will transact business under the Firm of HOOPER & McLAURIN, next door West of Mr John McAfn, where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GOODS,

Which they will sell low for *Cash*, or to punctual customers at short credit.

J. H HOOPER,
HUGH McLAURIN.

Fayetteville, Oct 27, 1835. 60tf.

Just Received on Consignment,

70 bbls No 3, MACKEREL, (new caught,)
6,000 Spanish CIGARS,
20 gross of the Farmer's and Planter's large ALMANAC, for sale by

C J. ORRELL,
Foot Haymount

September 21, 1835 55 tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835 25tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring-seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

I want to purchase

A LONG between this and the 1st of February next, for a special purpose,

15,000 LBS. GOOD FEATHERS,
10,000 do. Bees Wax,
50,000 do White Cotton Rags.

—ALSO—

Other produce of all descriptions except Whiskey and Brandy, for all of which the highest market price will be paid.

E. B. DRAKE.
Below the U. S. Bank.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1835. 51tf

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

50 BBLS. fine and superfine Flour,
30 bbls. No. 2 Herring,
5000 lbs. prime Bacon,
2000 lbs. Lard,
1000 bushels Corn,
200 do. Oats,
50 boxes, "I Blake's" Mould Candles,
30 hhds. bright Molasses,
50 casks Lime.
No. 1 Mackerel,
For sale by

J. G. & J. H. COOK.

July 7, 1835. 44 tf.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

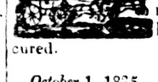
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835 57tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

Overseer Wanted.

A competent person, who can bring undoubted testimonials of character and qualifications, will hear of a situation as Overseer on application at this Office

December 1, 1835. 65 3wpd.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will be receiving during the present week

150 PACKAGES,

Comprising a very general assortment of BRITISH, FRENCH, INDIA, AND DOMESTIC GOODS, which have been purchased at the late Package Sales in New York, and which they offer by the piece at reduced prices. Also receiving,

20 cases Tuscan Bonnets,
100 cases Mens' black and drab Fur and Silk Hats, in whole and half cases.

Together with a great variety of other Goods, which will make their assortment unusually attractive, and worthy the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers generally, and to which their attention is invited.

HALL & JOHNSON.
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, December 3, 1835. 65-tf.

New Goods.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and is now opening, his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boys' Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards, Bagging and Bale Rope,
A great variety of Men's and Women's Cloaks.

ALSO, a first rate article of Champaigne Brandy, Madeira, Port and Malaga Wines, best quality. All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN C. LATTA.

N. B. All persons indebted to the Subscriber, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, as no further indulgence can be given Persons failing to comply with the above notice before the first of January, 1836, must expect to find their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection J. C. L.

December 1 1835. 65 tf

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer.

HAS just received a fresh and general supply from New York, of the following articles, viz:

Bunch Raisins,	Coffee & brown Sugar,
Currants,	Scotch Herrings,
Soft shell Almonds,	Jamieson's water Crackers,
Palm Nuts,	Cheese and Scotch Barley,
Filberts,	Race & ground Ginger,
Mace and Cloves,	Pepper and Alspice,
Cassia and Nutmegs,	Cream Ale, &c. &c.
Spanish Cigars,	
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,	

A general assortment of TOYS, and a large assortment of CONFECTIONARIES, on hand

☞ His wholesale price for Candies by the 100 weight is 50 cents per pound.

He now tenders his thanks to his friends and customers, both in the town and surrounding country, for past favors, and hopes to share a portion of their future patronage.

Fayetteville, Nov 19, 1835. 63-4*m.*

COTTON GINS.

JOHN W. POWELL will keep constantly for sale, his Cotton Gins of various kinds, at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, June 30. 1835 43-tfJ.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEET & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 *tf*

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in the month of January last, a negro man named JACK, and his Wife named ESTHER The former is a Carpenter, about 40 years old, six feet high, black, speaks quick; the woman is about 30 years old, low, and of an Indian complection, said to have Indian blood. I bought them from Col Joyner, of Sampson, a short time before they ranaway. Jack was originally purchased from Mr. Edwards, of Greene County, to which neighborhood they may have returned, but it is more likely that they have gone to Florida, near Quincey. The above reward will be paid for their apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get them, or $20 for any information that may lead to their recovery.

HEROLD BLACKMORE.

Duplin County, Sept 10, 1835. 54tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1835

James H Jarman and others, vs Zecheriah Davis and others. } *Petition for Partition.*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants Elizabeth Taylor, Windal Taylor, James Taylor, Catharine Davis, James T. Davis, Nimrod W Leary, Catharine Leary, Barney Ivey and Elsey Ivey, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for three months successively, that the said Defendants may appear at the next Term of our Court to be held on the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and set for hearing *ex parte* as to them.

(True copy from the Minutes.)

Test, JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

Cost of adv. $4. 61-3m

A Situation Wanted,

BY a person well acquainted with the business of this place, both bartering and selling at wholesale. His acquaintance through the back country is extensive—writes a fair business hand, and has a knowledge of Book keeping. For particulars inquire at the Observer Office.

Dec. 1. 65 3t

NEW GOODS.

WE have received, and are now opening, our Fall and Winter supply, which comprises a Large and Extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Fur and wool Hats, cotton and wool Cards, Shoes and Boots, fur and sealskin Caps, writing, letter and wrapping Paper, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
PATENT MEDICINES.

—*ALSO*—

12 hhds Porto Rico SUGAR,
120 bags prime Rio COFFEE,
100 kegs Nails,
60 boxes Tin Plate,
20 bundles Wire,
10 qr. casks Wine,

Which we offer at wholesale for a small advance for Cash or Country Produce, or undoubted paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 18, 1835. 63-6w.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do,
5 do St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

On Consignment.

A Highly finished Newark built close CARRIAGE, will be sold low Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.

Nov. 16, 1835 63-tf

NEW STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a STORE at the foot of Hay Mount, in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he expects to keep a constant supply of

DRY GOODS
AND
GROCERIES,

Which he will sell on reasonable terms

The Subscriber also informs his friends and the public generally, that he will (as heretofore) promptly attend to Drawing and Forwarding Money to Pensioners, as well as any other Bank business which may be committed to his care.

BEVERLY ROSE.

November 9. 1835 62 6w.

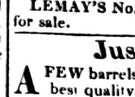
To Rent,

A comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, on Gillespie street.

C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, Nov. 12 62*tf.*

Commission Business



will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having in view to remove to the western country, offers for sale the

PLANTATION AND LAND

on which he now lives, containing **1242** acres, including a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, and other necessary buildings, a TOLL BRIDGE, a SAW and GRIST MILLS. The Land is generally adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Peas and Potatoes. The situation is eligible and healthy, well calculated for a place of Entertainment, as it is immediately on the road from Fayetteville to Rockingham Any further description is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed that no one will purchase without first viewing the premises.

JOHN P. GRAHAM

Graham's Bridge, N. C., Dec. 1, 1835. 65 4tp

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs. Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

Just Received,

A FEW barrels of Calcined PLASTER PARIS, best quality, for plastering or cornicing, for sale by J. E. PATTERSON.

Fayetteville, October 24. 60*tf.*

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Among which are,

Fine and superfine Broad CLOTHS, blue, black, green, claret, olive, brown, Oxford mixed and drab,
Blue, black, drab and brown Cassimeres,
Superior Vestings,
Rose and point Blankets,
Dress Hdkffs. and Shawls, a large assortment of all kinds,
Silks, Satins and Florences,
400 Ladies' and Gentlemen's Cloaks,
2500 lbs Cotton Yarn, from the Petersburg manufactory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs, from the same manufactory,
Merino and other superior Calicoes,
French and English Merinoes,
6 4 and 4 4 Irish Linen, Lawns and Diaper,
Shell tuck and side Combs.

With many other articles, which are offered by wholesale or retail, at very reduced prices.

October 26, 1835. 60tf.

N. B. New Goods received by every arrival from New York.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.,
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 cercon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

H. ERAMBERT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and friends that he has just received from New York, where he selected them personally, a handsome assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

In his line, which he will sell at a small advance on New York cost for CASH only, or to such customers as pay on demand. As he expects to leave these capes for the West next Fall, he is determined to do a *CASH BUSINESS*, or keep his Goods on his shelves; finding it better to cry over them than after them. I hope that those who are indebted to me will take this as a hint, and come forward and pay up old scores, or they will have cost to pay, for I am determined to collect my debts and do a Cash Business. All those that think proper to employ me on these terms, shall have my best services to accommodate them;—all goods purchased of me shall have preference. He invites his customers to call and examine his Stock, as he warrants them to be English Goods, and inferior to none in the market. His Stock consists as follows:—

Blue and black CLOTH,
Brown, adelaide and invisible green do,
Drab and double milled grey mixt for Overcoats,
Royal ribbed Cassimeres, latest style,
Checked Cassimere for Pantaloons,
Buckskin Cassimere,
Plain Cassimere of different colors,
A handsome assortment Winter Vestings,
Light fancy Vesting, *for Parties,*
Buff Cassimere, for ditto,
Fancy Velvet Vesting,
Plain Velvet and Satin ditto,
A handsome assortment of Fancy Articles,
Stocks of all kinds,
Linen Collars and Bosoms, plain and ruffled,
Gentlemen's Riding Belts, a useful article in riding,
Buckskin Gloves,
Gum Elastic Suspenders and Garters,
Fancy Pocket Handkerchiefs,
Cravat Stiffeners,
Money Purses, Silk and Buckskin,
Bead Bags,
Gentlemen's Knit Shirts and Drawers. Cotton do,
Cotton Shirts, very fine, ready made,
Ladies' Jackets and Drawers,
India Rubber Aprons, large and small,
And a handsome assortment of *READY MADE CLOTHING*, and will warrant them as well made as any in the State; and a number of articles not mentioned, which he will sell at a small profit for Cash.

N. B. Four good Journeymen Tailors wanted immediately. None but sober, good workmen need apply,—for such the best prices in town will be given.

H. ERAMBERT.

October 26, 1835 60 3m

Copartnership Notice.

THE business which has heretofore been carried on in the City of New York under the firm of J. D. Beers & Co.;—in Charleston, S. C., Savannah and Augusta, Geo. under that of J. D. Beers, J. R. St. John & Co.; will be continued by the Subscribers from and after 16th November next, for their own account and benefit, under the firm of J. R. St. John & Co.; Mr. Joseph D. Beers being about to retire from business. The existing firms will be continued for the present for the liquidation of the accounts of the same, which will be attended to by the persons who have heretofore had them in charge.

J. R. ST JOHN.
D. W. ST. JOHN.

New York, Oct. 3, 1835.

THE business which has heretofore been carried on in New Orleans under the firm of J. D. Beers, J R St. John & Co., will be continued by the Subscribers from and after the 16th Nov. next, for their own account and benefit, under the firm of J. R. St. John, Gregory & Co. The existing firms will be continued for the present, for the liquidation of the accounts of the same.

J. R. ST. JOHN.
E. W. GREGORY.

New York, 24th Oct., 1835. 64 4w

Notice.

THE business which has heretofore been carried on in Fayetteville, N. C. by the Subscribers under the firm of J. D. Beers, J. R. St. John & Co. will be discontinued from and after this date, and the co-partnership in that place is hereby dissolved. The unsettled business will be attended to by Mr. O. P. Stark.

J. D. BEERS.
J. R. ST. JOHN.

New York, 12th Nov., 1835. 64-4w

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers having formed a co-partnership, will transact business under the firm of

HART & FULLER,

In the Store recently occupied by Mr J. W. Pearce, North side of Hay Street, a few doors West of the Market Square, where they are now receiving, and intend keeping constantly on hand, a well selected Stock of

GOODS,

Which they offer on accommodating terms for Cash or Country Produce, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell low.

JAMES HART,
ELIJAH FULLER.

All kinds of Country Produce stored and sold, or shipped agreeable to order, and liberal advances made when desired, on shipment or otherwise.

HART & FULLER.

Fayetteville, Sept. 29, 1835 56tf.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid assortment of FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

And respectfully invite their friends and former customers to call and examine their Stock, as it is by far the largest we have ever offered in the market, and are determined to sell at the lowest Cash prices at wholesale or retail.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, October 3d, 1835. 57 tf.

P. S. Some superior James River Chewing TOBACCO. J. & C.

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1835.

Daniel Freeman vs. Richmond Billingsley } Original Attachment levied on Defendant's interest in a tract of land on which Christian Billingsley now lives

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Richmond Billingsley, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered by said Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, that the said Richmond Billingsley appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there replevy and plead, or judgment will be entered *pro confesso* against him, and the land levied on as above, be ordered to be sold for the payment of the same.

Witness, Farq'r. Martin, Clerk of the Superior Court of Law and Equity in and for said County, at Lawrenceville, the first Monday in September, 1835.

FARQ'R. MARTIN, *C. S. C.*

64] Pr HENRY LILLY *D. Clk.*

IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his Customers that he is now receiving about

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

—AMONGST WHICH ARE—

Extra super Cloths, Hats, Shoes, Calicoes, Ginghams, Silks, Umbrellas, Parasols, Bonnets of the newest style, &c. &c. &c.

JNO. McARN.

July 27, 1835. 47tf.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER.

GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,

OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gngger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835 46tf.

J. GALES & SON'S ALMANAC,

FOR 1836.

Just received, for sale wholesale and retail, by

E J. HALE

REMOVAL.

I HAVE REMOVED to the Brick Store, one door West of Liberty Point, on Person Street, *Auction and Commission Business* attended to as usual.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Sept. 8, 1835. 53 tf

BUTTER.

3,000 Lbs. first quality Mountain **BUTTER**, put up by William Hale, Esq. and for sale by E. B. DRAKE.

October 12, 1835. 58tf